

The Hongkong Telegraph.

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

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CONTENTS.

Births, Marriages and Deaths.

Leading Articles.

A Singular View.

The End or the Beginning?

The Siberian Mail.

Bank Manager on Leave.

The Delight of a King.

The Viceroy of the two Kwang.

The Floods of the Water-Gates.

The Coming Danger.

Legal Intelligence.

A Remarkable Prospectus.

Property Forfeited.

Claim for Matting.

In Probate Jurisdiction.

A Question of Trusts.

The Mitchell-Lemmon Case.

A Receiver's Claims.

Question of a Writ of Habeas Corpus.

A Fok's Trouble.

Followers.

Daring Opium Robbery.

Correspondence.

The Riksha Strike.

Miscellaneous Articles and Reports.

The Riksha Strike.

Notes by the Way.

Canton Day by Day.

Interpret Cricket.

Another Portuguese Cruiser.

Shanghai Docks.

Interpret Polo.

Chinai Bay as a Naval Station.

Hongkong's Prosperity.

Countdown on Universal Peace.

Gallantry Rewarded.

Beating.

Hol's Boat at Kowloon.

Rubber Company Reports.

Calcutta Chinese Riot.

Interpret Polo.

Trade Mark Imitation.

Death of Young Planter.

Unsettled Singapore Rubber Co.

Canton Opium Monopoly.

Circus Coming.

Shanghai Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Rail Gold Mine.

Emancipation of Japanese Women.

South Manchurian Railway Company.

S.S. *Mikuma* returns.

Formosa Sugar.

The N. D. L. Company.

Claim for Damage to Cargo.

Bounty Fed Japanese Yarn.

The Sailer King and the Merchant Service.

Ledbury Estates.

Singapore Share Market.

Opium in Burma.

What is Malaria.

Quanton-Kowloon Railway.

Typo on a Warship.

The Typo on.

Sir Curmudgeon Ebratim.

New Shanghai-Built Steamer.

The Cherry Dance at Kuto.

June Settlement in Shanghai.

The Water Supply.

H. M. Commercial Attache.

The Fasting of Korea.

Local and General.

Commercial.

Weekly Share Report.

Freight Market.

Yarn Market.

Rubber Share Market.

Bullion.

Exchange.

MARRIAGES.

On June 10, 1910, at Shanghai, Miss B. Jouravel to Mr. J. Spunt.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1910.

A SINGULAR VIEW.

(25th June.)

We published yesterday an article from *Capital and Commerce* containing a diatribe on the Canton Opium Monopoly. It declares that "Reuter's telegram relating to the opium trade leads one to certain misconceptions." It does not mention what these misconceptions are, but continues to obscure its own meaning by stating that it refers to the Opium Monopoly in Canton "at present so that there may be no misconception of our meaning." It then proceeds to mix two entirely different matters, and to ascribe the causes of "the present situation" to the opium merchants themselves, more than the Canton Monopoly or any other violation of the Treaty rights. What does this writer mean by "the present situation"? Does he mean the impossibility, just now, of sending foreign opium into China, owing to a flagrant breach of Treaty, and the cessation, six years before the stipulated time, of the whole import from India? If so his article is singularly inconsequent. It is absurd to say that the stoppage of the trade, which is directly due to the breach of Treaty, and to that alone, has been principally caused by the opium merchants who, he says, are suffering from the consequences of greedy competition in buying at the Indian auctions held in Calcutta. One might just as well say that a man suffering from a headache caused by malaria was in pain because that morning his doctor, who went to a convivial supper the night before. It reminds us of the good woman who wrote to the school teacher explaining little Johnny's frequent absence from school on the ground of "the late high price of cheese." With the same inconsequence this article attacks the opium merchants for "hoping in the future" of the policy of opium suppression. The author ascribes the high prices which ruled at the auctions to gambling and a desire to create a corner in the drug. At the same time he asserts that nobody knows better than these merchants that opium is a poison which has been reduced by more than ten per cent in a year

during the last two years." Now it is really impossible for anybody to know that, but suppose they did know it? It would be an argument, not that they gambled, but that they were bereft of the power of reasoning accurately, and of distinguishing essential differences. The writer has pointed out that if the merchants who now hold Indian opium in stock fail to buy at the coming auctions, "outsiders" will have to be let in, who will buy at low prices, and undersell in the China market. This is absurd, for, postulating the existence of a China market, the present holders of opium would, of course, take steps to see that they were not undersold by any outsiders. If they had to lose, what ever happened, they would be careful to see that they did not lose merely to enrich their rivals. They would themselves sell at a loss rather than that. But that is not really the point, which is the assumption of a market in China existing at all. Whereas there was a market, now there is none. If it were possible to sell Indian opium cheap in China, the present holders would not wait for "outsiders" to do it. But the Government of China has deliberately blocked out the whole import for at any rate the present, until our Government succeeds in defending Treaty rights. As long as the article we are considering remains merely illogical and verbose, it is not impossible to deal with it; but when it tries to the sublime heights of pure nonsense criticism is silent. When it says "More commentary is unnecessary," and then continues in the vein of a spiteful woman, we are tempted to sigh "dear old Marie Correlli" and give it up. We read: "The only conclusion that can be reasonably arrived at is that the 'merchants,' who without any appreciable demand for the article, and in the face of the movement to suppress the use of the drug, bought it at extravagant prices, do not deserve any sympathy; and the less said about the motives the better." Who ever said anything about "motives," except that article itself? And how in the world can such a sentence be "the only conclusion" that can be reasonably arrived at? There was a demand, a very appreciable demand. As for the movement to suppress the drug, that could not be by treaty in any way affecting this business. As for "sympathy," what has that to do with the point? The question is one of plain business and of good faith in the keeping of Treaties; it has nothing to do with the tender emotions. We cannot pass without criticism such a statement as the following: "The word 'merchants' that Reuter refers to in the telegram quoted above, properly speaking, belongs to the dual and not the plural number." Reuter did not "refer to" a word. He used it. Unless this writer pretends that English grammar contains a dual inflection for the noun "merchant" we cannot understand what is meant. It surely is of no consequence whether, in a case of breach of Treaty, three merchants suffer by it, or two merchants, or six merchants, or one merchant. Again: "How far their interests when conflicting with the principles and promises of the Government should be safeguarded, it is for the Government of India to decide." Now if this were only "pure nonsense," it wouldn't matter, but it is that kind of Applied Nonsense that is called *Solemn Balderdash*. It is therefore our tiresome duty to notice it. If it means anything, it means that merchants (in the dual number) have interests which are contrary to that principle of government which upholds the sanctity of Treaties and the inviolability of international agreements; and it would seem to infer that the Government of India has to decide how far those interests clash with the only promises we can call to mind dealing with the matter in hand, namely, that under certain conditions in ten years, by yearly stages of ten per cent, the export from India of opium should come to an end, and that in the meantime every right secured to British merchants by Treaty should remain inviolate, and should be rigidly enforced. We shall not attempt to follow the lazy thought of the writer in his struggles to make the ends of parallel lines meet. What he appears to mean is, that the provincial authorities in China, some of whom honestly wish to curtail opium smoking, and others are dishonest and work for their own benefit, are to be raised for "making hay while the sun shines" and creating monopolies and breaking Treaties because they are all doing so "with the ostensible object of stopping the use of the deleterious drug in the kingdom." China is not a kingdom, and if it were, that article would not be any easier to understand. The author of it so evidently does not quite know what he means himself. He says: "If the authorities have placed such indirect obstacles it is surely a violation of the terms of the Convention; and unless they could prove that the use of the native drug is entirely stopped in the kingdom, have not an iota of justification." While we have always commended the Chinese Government for its praiseworthy efforts in this direction, we know for certain that the use of the drug is still common in quite a large portion of the empire, and Government, as we have already stated, has not given guarantees of its ability to completely stop the use of opium. Quite so, hear hear! Though we do not follow him in "always commending the Chinese Government for its praiseworthy efforts in a direction" which has "not an iota of justification." The author seems to be misled as to other matters also. He says that the "Bombay merchants" are "as much Bombay merchants" as they are "London or Shanghai merchants," and this seems to weigh on his mind. They are British merchants, so what does it matter? It is difficult to see why any merchant should be less or more deserving of sympathy because he

is described as a Bombay merchant or a Hongkong merchant or a London merchant. The author used the phrase "misconception of meaning" at the beginning of his article. It was not his meaning, but his whole article which was a misconception.

CONGRATULATIONS.

The appointment of Mr. W. J. Tutchet to the office of Superintendent of the Botanical and Forestry Department in Hongkong recalls the days when Mr. Charles Ford was sowing the seeds of plants which are bearing fruit for us today. It was, we believe, as long ago as 1891 or 1892 that Mr. Tutchet came to the Colony, and he then served under Mr. Ford, whose work he has continued. His results are visible and tangible all around us. Mr. Tutchet has spent about twenty-one years in the task of beautifying Hongkong, and of making it habitable for civilized men. Those whose memories go back twenty years here, can remember the bare hill sides and naked patches which now are leafy with verdure, and bright with gay colours. The blossoms of countless trees now sweeten what once was a barren and a dry land. The mainland, too, that once offered to the eye a vista of stark brown patches is now clad in dainty green. Our shaded roads and exquisite gardens testify to the ability and loving care of the Botanical and Forestry Department. What happiness it must be to a thoughtful mind to engage in work which brings with it so visible and lovely a reward! In congratulating this servant in the finest sense of the public, we think of the words of the late Sir William de Vaux: "It may be doubted whether the evidences of material and moral achievement, presented as it were in a focus, make anywhere a more forcible appeal to eye and imagination, and whether any other spot on the earth is thus more likely to excite or much more fully justify pride in the name of Englishman."

THE END ON THE BEGINNING?

(27th June.)

In such a conflict of will as that in which, without doubt, the ricksha coolies and the general interests of the public, or let us say for the sake of brevity the Government, have been engaged, the view taken by an intelligent outsider would be of present interest and future value. Everyone in Hongkong is so personally affected by any change or disturbance of his daily routine that it is almost impossible to get even a statement of fact uncoloured by individual or class interest. With the best will in the world to find or acknowledge ourselves deceived in the view which was forced upon us from the beginning, we must say "We told you so." Attempts on the part of interested parties to attach all the blame for the inconvenience caused by the strike to the owners of rickshas and to ascribe to their oppressive greed the discontent which caused it have surely been proved vain. The Chinese are past masters in the art of confusing issues, and it is easy to choose so obvious a scapegoat as the men who are, rightly or wrongly, supposed to earn a cent per cent in the course of little over two years on an investment of eighty dollars for a rubberized ricksha. The truth, however, is now clear. As we said from the first, there was no need for a strike at all, and had the ricksha coolies only been sensible enough to lay their just grievances before the Registrar General, they would have quickly obtained ample satisfaction and full justice, "well pressed down and brimmed over." They chose to make themselves scarce instead, and though a witty correspondent who signed himself "Change" remarked in our issue of Saturday on "the quiet prevailing in the commercial quarter of the City" owing to the absence of the usual obstructive ricksha standing or being pushed in front of one near the curb of the pavements, and though the "inconvenience some business people had to put up with" may have had some compensation in that variety which "Change" says is the "cream of life," the ricksha pullers succeeded in making themselves vastly unpleasant as well. The vastness of that unpleasantness can only be realised by a stout elderly gentleman, something of an invalid, on a very hot day. "Bank's Mare" has none of the attractions that such very non-querist exercise as walking in the sun with the temperature at anything over 90 in the shade may offer to onlookers. We did not like it at all, not merely because of the discomfort caused to others besides stout, middle-aged business men (to ladies, for instance) but also because of the "calm cool concentrated civility" as a Casual Critic has called it of that "uncivilized beast" the Chinese coolie as some still "have the temerity to call him." For we protest against "civility," however cool, in this hot weather, or in any weather, and we maintain that the organized devilry which will, of malice prepense, put everyone to discomfort and uneasiness and cause apprehensions of riot and violence, only to be forestalled by special preparations on the part of the Police, is a sign of an evil will directed against the very source and fount of all law and order. Remember little worse than the disease were proposed of course—"A Hongkong-Dom Civilian" suggested a monopoly, and in a letter on Saturday advocated it very strongly. It will be seen that he desired to see the Government take the matter into its own hands by calling "for tenders for the sole privilege of playing rickshas for hire for a term of years." This is not to be thought of. The argument against such a fatal policy may not be elaborated, but it is will be sufficient to call to mind the great danger there is in all mono-

polies. If a monopoly is instituted in ricksha hiring why not in chairs, why not in steam-launches, why not in sampans, why not? But why not in anything whatever? Where is it to end? Monopolies are not for the public benefit, and we know no more forcible argument against what many loose thinkers and looser speakers now-a-days call or miscall Socialism than just the very reasons why monopolies are repugnant to what we may call (or miscall) the "English idea" and are contrary to the spirit of the British Law. The Government here has not found it necessary or advisable to take any steps more drastic than those which suggested themselves from the beginning. Certain of the chief men of the ricksha guilds, that is to say, certain of those who, being chiefs of secret societies, have power and influence in the ricksha guilds, have had to promise future good behaviour under pain of incurring the displeasure of His Majesty's Government in this Colony. Those who have to administer this Government are men who are as jealous of individual liberty and as reluctant to interfere with anybody as we ourselves could be. But when designing cunning minds take advantage of the poverty and distresses of so hard-working and (from our Critics) uncivilized a class as the ricksha coolies, to pit their own wicked will and evil intelligence against the constant beneficent force of a well-ordered Government, it is well to remember that the Ruler should not "bear the sword in vain."

THE SIBERIAN MAILS.

(28th June.)

What is truth and how should a conscientious servant of the public present to it such "facts" as he may learn or may be thrust upon him? A newspaper is not a vehicle for private feuds to convey their "petty packets of poison" in. Abuse is not argument and no useful purpose can be served by "putting public trusts to very private uses." Perfectly honest and conscientious men often suffer an inconvenience through some flaw in the working of some public department, and in settling forth what may be a grievance apparent to them, give occasion to others, who care nothing for the public weal but are eager to get their knife into somebody, to work off private ill-will in the specious guise of what the French call "civisme." We have taken great pains to find out what truth there is in the fierce denunciation of the Hongkong Post Office which is now being conducted, and which we find was started by a straightforward letter to the Press, honestly signed in full by a man who was straightforward enough and honest enough to set his name to his attack. For him we have no word but commendation. It seemed to him that his interests and those of everybody else were being neglected by the Post Office in the matter of the delivery of mails sent from London by the Siberian mail. Quite in good faith he detailed his grievance. He did rightly. But other persons have seen fit to hang on to his grievance an onslaught on the Post Office and the "dual office" of the present Postmaster General. Now we shall not pretend to quote accurately even from memory, but the Postmaster General who has been mis-described as "a single gentleman rolled into one" is not a fair mark for the shafts of writers who have forgotten their Sheridan. Even if "like Cerberus, two gentlemen at once" (we quote from memory), he had been responsible for a delay in the delivery of a Siberian mail, we think he might have had the courtesy shown to him, or that Christian charity exhibited towards him, which ought to be extended even to officers of the Government when anything goes wrong. That is, careful inquiry should have been made; facts should have been verified, preconceptions reconsidered, misconceptions therefore avoided. We have had the tiresome business of consulting eight distinct personages who knew all about it, not one of whom was a lover of the Post Office or of anyone in it, as to whether the Siberian mail which was made up in London on the 27th and 28th of May, was delivered here on the 20th of June, Monday, and whether the French Mail boat which delivered its mails here on the 20th of June, was or was not in Colombo as alleged by certain contemporaries on the 28th of May, the day when the Siberian mail was closed in London. Also it seemed good to us to know whether it was actually the fact that a mail arriving in Hongkong by a steamer from Shanghai, containing more than thirty bags was not delivered at the Post Office for something like twenty hours. It also seems to us that we have been doing our duty by our readers, who expect, and rightly expect, to get the truth from the newspaper they pay for, in ascertaining how the agitation came about, who began it, and what reason there is for it. As we have said, the beginning was made by a straightforward business man, who told the facts as he saw them, and did not hesitate to set his name to his complaint. For him we have no word of blame. To him we say "Miles virtute." However, the fabric of baseless abuse and innuendo which has been built on his complaint is only another instance of the injury that may be done by hasty and ill-considered judgment. The facts are similar to those detailed by the original correspondent to the local press. The steamship *Canaan* anchored at ten minutes to five (one informant says twenty minutes to five) and had on board only five bags, not thirty-six as stated, of Siberian Mail. The other "about a hundred bags other than Siberian Mails," perhaps equally as important, were nothing like as important, they were not even letters. They were parcels. We have it from one of the men who actually saw these bags, and we know therefore for a fact that

these bags were all parcels for Mengtze and Yunnan, addressed by Chinese to Chinese. They were not therefore, as important as letters. No one can call samples of trade goods as important as letters. But that is not the main point. Supposing that the five bags of Siberian mail containing the fate of Nations and the future of our Colonial Trade, the life of Hongkong, what are we to say to a Post Office that so neglects its duty as not to take delivery of the Siberian Mail for twenty hours and some odd minutes? Our inquiries did not touch us what we knew already, but we are surprised at people who ought to know better talking like silly griffins at a club or other "public" bar about the failure of Post Office to send for the mails, when as a matter of fact, the Post Office had no sort of duty or obligation in such a case at all, and if it had, does not possess the means to execute it. The Post Office, we find, has one launch, and it is at work all the time. It ought to have two, but that is not the business of the Postmaster-General, who, if he at all resembles his predecessors in office, would probably like to command three or four additional ones. Formerly in Hongkong Sunday was considered a day of rest, even for the Post Office. The miserably paid and over-tired clerks had a day's rest once. But it was discovered by a Postmaster-General who had much against his will, without pay, to hide a ship's captain carrying His Majesty's mails is obliged by Ordinance to deliver the mails immediately on arrival in this Port. Failure to do so involves a penalty of \$500. When a ship arrives at, say, ten minutes to five, the skipper may take his chance. The Post Office has no men to send for the mail, no money to hire men with, and no right at all to do any such thing. The duty and obligation are all on the ship that has brought the mails and has been paid for so doing. If the captain "chances it" and sends it ashore, it is not improbable that the bags will arrive about six o'clock, and finding that even on Sunday Post Office clerks cannot be expected to be on duty for ever, and that the doors are closed, the bags may have to go back to the ship. This has certainly happened once. It did not happen on the 19th June. The Captain found that it was too late. He therefore of course did not risk the trouble and annoyance of sending all the five bags of Siberian Mail and hundred or so bags of Chinese parcels simply for nothing. It is not true that the French Mail boat which brought the mail which was distributed in Hongkong on the 20th of June, Monday, that is to say the same day as that on which the Siberian Mail of the 27th and 28th of May from London, was delivered here, was at Colombo on that same 28th of May. That French mail boat was in Colombo on the 7th June. Anybody who likes can ask the courteous representatives of the Messageries Maritimes in order to verify this fact. It is impossible to work without tools. If the Hongkong Post Office is to continue to lose over one hundred thousand dollars a year by these Siberian inconveniences, it will become a question whether perhaps the public of Hongkong will be content to pay a little more for them. We are by no means admirers of the Hongkong Post Office. It is a villainously underpaid department and in this Colony underpaid persons are of course social outcasts. So we cannot possibly consult their view on the matter. But it seems to us, who always have been, and hope always to be, "the voice of the voiceless," that to blame a Government Office for not having apparatus that it has not got because the Public refuses to pay for it, and to use big words like "Scandal" without any more cause than a letter from a disgruntled and not accurately informed fellow-citizen is so far worse than inconsequent that it is our duty to protest, even though we don't like Post Offices. There is something we dislike even more. It is that form of cheap and safe vulgarity which attacks people who from their position are unable to defend themselves. The Postmaster-General is Acting Colonial Treasurer. Well, what then? He cannot be expected to swim out himself to ships which arrive here on Sunday evening, ships too which have an obligation to land mails themselves, and to return with Heaven only knows how many bags on his back! And we haven't heard any more reasonable complaints against the Treasury since this gentleman had to control its accounts than the abuse of that hard worked department, the Post Office.

BANK MANAGER ON LEAVE.

Mr. J. R. M. Smith who, for at least twenty-eight years, has been one of the "few in the know," now is about to show how much he knows by transferring the bodily part of him to the Old Home on a well-earned leave. His soul, no doubt, will remain here and inspire that spirit of cold reason and hard dividend getting which has enabled the greatest corporation of money-making men which Asia has ever seen to attain the position now held by the Hongkong Bank. To have seen a capital nearly doubled, to have gone through the vicissitudes which have endangered all business during the last few years, to have been able to fill the shoes of such a tremendous money-maker as Sir Thomas Jackson, must be a pleasant retrospect for Mr. J. R. M. Smith. He can remember the days when certain information

made men who longed for accurate knowledge tremble with alarm, whenever a mail came in. He can remember the first time the cable brought a change in the rate of exchange for good or evil, and how keenly still. Under Mr. Smith's long hand no mistakes appear to have been made, in that mighty machine through which throbs the pulses of commerce from London to Peking.

THE DELIGHT OF A KING.

(29th June.)

Who are those whom "the King delighteth to honour" throughout his wide dominions, and what have they done to earn the recognition of a Nation and the right to use a title before their names or a certain number of letters of the alphabet after theirs? In the time of Queen Victoria these distinctions were given mainly to persons who were connected with one of the great political parties. For instance, when the ardent radical Mr. Cyril Flower blossomed into a peerage, and became Lord Listerdale, it was evidently less due to an association of ideas joining the gentleman's name with Queen Victoria's horticultural tastes, than to a sense on the part of Lord Rosebery and his colleagues that "one really has got to do something for these fellows you know." When our late and still deeply mourned King came to the Throne, a new influence was felt in the distribution of honours. Queen Victoria had little interest in that sort of thing outside her own entourage, and as most of these were ladies, and all or nearly all belonged to the old aristocracy, and did not care in the least whether they and their friends were called earls or viscounts or marquesses, and indeed hardly ever thought that such a thing had any true importance, and as Queen Victoria herself had no objection to recommendations made by such ministers as Lord Rosebery or Lord Hamilton, it did not really much matter when Liberals were elevated to the Peerage. A Majoritank might be created Lord Tweedmouth without anybody minding much, after all he was a gentleman, and of better family than some of the members of the Cabinet that recommended him for a peerage. King Edward the Seventh, however, himself a nobleman, apart from his mere position as King, of as good "quality" and ancient descent as any of the noblest born of Austria or Spain, had mingled with the *haut noblesse* as well as with the *bourgeoisie* of many nations. Nobody had as thoroughly sound a knowledge of what each class called "society" than that true chief among men and best of English sportsmen our late King. He knew to a hair how much graciousness to show to Lord Fitzanything and the exact amount of patronage to extend to a successful grocer who might or might not be deserving of a baronetcy or worth a baronetcy if well handled. Our new King is handicapped because he has not as yet had time to befriend or alienate, or to be befriended or offended by our old aristocracy, nor has he as yet had the unequalled opportunities enjoyed by an English King of making himself pleasant to grocers who aspire to become baronets. The first fruits of King George's reign for those who longingly wait to gather such concrete smiles of Royalty as may express themselves in a step upward in the Peerage or even a baronetcy, or such a pat on the head as a mere knight-hood, will be found to have sprung from that Socialist's Garden of Paradise the present Liberal Cabinet. Of course Mr. Asquith had to recommend for a Peerage so solidly liberal a voter and supporter of what some people still appear to believe is Liberalism, as the Rt. Hon. Richard Knight Cusston. Gladstonian Liberals also must rejoice at the elevation of that fine cotton spinner and National Liberal Reformer, Sir William Henry Holland, Kt., and the baronetcy of Mr. Joseph Walton, while crowning a career which may have been of interest to the "coal and allied trades" may shed a lustre on that class of members of Parliament who travel extensively in India, Burma, Africa, America, Canada, China, Japan, and Persia, etc. Especially that "etc" may have appealed to the mind of Mr. Winston Churchill, when the lists of persons to be recommended for Birthday Honours was being made up. The King, who is a bit of a traveller himself, could not but give a baronetcy to a man who had proved his interest in the British Empire by succeeding in travelling all over it and some of its neighbours and yet remaining a follower of Mr. Lloyd George. Men who being in a public position greatly distinguish themselves, quite independently of political party, are occasionally remembered by Cabinet Ministers when submitting names to the Sovereign. Our late Master, King Edward, needed little help in the way of reminder, he was well in touch with all his departments. In the past when a man who thought himself distinguished clamoured for recognition, or when a really good man deserved it but was not well enough advertised by himself or others to extract any better letters of the alphabet, he was usually given a C.M.G. In most cases a man is made a Companion of St. Michael and St. George for doing something. It sometimes happens that such an honour excites universal applause and approbation. Especially to be commemorated by such dignitaries as those Councillors who have battled with obstinate Chinese Officials and at any cost of labour and trouble defended British interests and British trade, and who have realised with iron will that "the independence of Treaty" was not a thing to be tampered with. We now know that Mr. J. W. Jamieson who is now being warmly defended by British rights in the recent attempt by the Canton Authorities to force all the British goods to be sold by the Chinese, has been granted a C.M.G.

(30th June.

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NUMBER OF THE YEAR

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Gallantry Rewarded

LOCAL GERMAN SKIPPER
DECORATED.CAPT. BENDIXEN RECEIVES WELL-DESERVED
RECOGNITION.

27th ult.

Whoever remembers the typhoon of last year will remember that men of ordinary firmness and courage found it hard to do more than feed for their own safety and that of the interest which their vocation in life imposed on them as a duty to care for. The dangers and terrors of a typhoon at sea are understood by those who have nearly lost their lives in them. How

GRATEFUL EIGHTEEN CHINESE

ought to be to Captain Jacob Bendixen of the steamship *Clara Jacob* for bringing them out of the infernal ravings of the demon-typhoon sea! He and his companions, two ship officers and three engineers, all Germans—and there are no braver men (though some are brave) than the Germans—battled with the fury of the storm to save those poor people from a dismantled junk.

HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR

noticed among the many reports of occurrences in which German ships had distinguished themselves this little matter of several hours of their heroism and of that dogged fearlessness which is "echt Deutsch" and thought he ought to notice it in some way. There is only one way in which His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, the chief of a confederation of Teutons who are allied in blood to the Angles and Saxons, can show his approval of an action which is present in its opposition to every German idea and feeling, that of course something else had to be done. To write him a letter of congratulation would have pleased a Royal German and a good seaman. But it was not enough for the Kaiser, who rightly judged that when decent men act in a decent way, decent Kings must be Kingly, and an Emperor of Germany is a true King in the sense described by Carlyle. By honoring a brave man for a brave deed he was honoring a class of men, those of German blood who go down to the sea in ships. So he sent him the "Kronenorden." This little gold cross, with a circle of blue enamel in its centre, on which is given the name of the wearer, and which is given the name of the wearer, and which is given the name of the wearer, is only given by the Emperor of Germany to those who have distinguished themselves from the generality of mankind by their courage, endurance and

FAITHFULNESS UNDER TRIAL.

For many hours the ship *Clara Jacob* tried to save the unfortunate Chinese (some were women and children) from that wave-battered wrecked junk, from which came heart-rending cries for succor. Captain Bendixen and his quiet officers were having a bad time of it in helping themselves, but they were not to be deterred by the call of humanity. They had to fight for their own lives as well as for those of the Chinese on the junk. They got to windward of the latter, and with extreme difficulty managed to lower ropes and get the poor people aboard. The Chinese crew worked like German under such a leader as Captain Bendixen.

THE KRONEN-ORDEN

is worn on the left breast, just over the heart. Over no stouter "heart of oak" will it be worn than that of the daring old life-saver who has so justly been honored by the great Prince who should be dear to Englishmen as grandson of our long-loved Queen, Victoria, and nephew of that fine spiritman and tactful chief of men, Edward, our Edward, the Edward greatly missed and never-to-be-forgotten.

HONGKONG'S PROSPERITY.

FINANCIAL MAGAZINE'S VIEW.

The prophets that foretold that with the opening of more and more Chinese ports to trade Hongkong must forfeit the pre-eminence she now occupies, are now found to be in the wrong; and a perusal of Commander Basil Taylor's report on the shipping and trade of Hongkong shows that the prosperity of Hongkong is unabated, writes *Capital and Commerce* in a leading article. It is true that the Chinese ports will take more and more of the trade of the empire, but at the same time it must be understood that commerce and industry is also developing at a pace which China never knew of before. Hongkong possesses

UNRIVALLED ADVANTAGES

as a centre of distribution, and considering the fact that she has held her position for several decades, we shall not be far wrong when we say that for several decades to come she will hold her proud position as the premier distributing centre in South China.

A glance at the report, extracts from which was published in these columns, shows that had as trade was in 1907 Hongkong had still a measure of prosperity which was denied to many another port in the Far East. The rise of Hongkong is only that of a marvel. The shipping of the port has increased fourfold during the last two decades, and a brief reference to the statistics will show that trade has been increasing by leaps and bounds.

What is the

SECRET OF HONGKONG'S SUCCESS?

Besides her natural position and advantages, eminently suited to be a great distributing centre, there are more factors which, clear thinking will go to prove, have contributed to making her in her present proud position. It might be possible to find other places which possess perhaps greater natural advantages. It might be possible to spend huge sums of money and construct harbour-works, magnificent buildings and what not, just as the Russians, in a measure successfully, did in Dalny. All these will not go far when the Government is incompetent, the officials are rapacious, and there is no impartiality in the judicial tribunals. Hongkong became prosperous because of the Government, which stood

SYNONYMOUS WITH LIBERTY

for any one who came to reside in her shores, liberty for the producer, liberty for the consumer, and freedom of movement for all.

On the advent of the day when the Government of a city in China is able to stand comparison with that of Hongkong, Hongkong may far a competitor. Docks, wharves, and cities, however many China may build, the Chinese trader himself will prefer to do his business only from such safe havens as the British Colony. The successful growth of trade in China is synchronous with good government, and the ports under foreign control need fear no competition from Chinese ports for at least a few decades to come.

SHANGHAI DOCKS

FINAL DIVIDEND

At the annual meeting of shareholders of the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd., held on July 1st, the Directors will recommend (subject to audit) a final dividend of 10 per cent on the paid-up capital of the company for the year ending 1909.

RUBBER COMPANY REPORTS.

KEPONG RUBBER ESTATE.

The annual general meeting of the Kepong Rubber Estate, Ltd., was held on May 24 at the Great Eastern Hotel, E.C. Sir Gordon Blomfield, V.C. (the Chairman) presiding.

The Chairman said: Dealing first with the balance-sheet, I would like to call your attention to the fact that our authorized capital now stands at £25,000 instead of the £20,000 at which it stood at this time last year. We have issued £1,500 of this extra capital to existing shareholders at a premium of £1.10, and this will account for the next item of £3,919.

Last year I told you we expected to produce in 1909 14,000 lbs. of rubber; we have actually produced 20,271 lbs. and have realized by the sale of that rubber £7,840, or an average price of 7s. 8½d. per lb., compared with 4s. 4½d. for the previous year. We have made no record price in the actual amount received for any particular lot of rubber, but the uniformly high rate we have been receiving speaks well not only for the careful manner in which our crops were harvested, but also for the very skillful way in which they were treated for by the neighbouring estate of Kuala Lumpur. The amount available for distribution this year is £3,977, out of which you direct the recommendation of a dividend of 10 per cent, less income tax, leaving £772 to be carried forward.

Our manager estimates that we shall produce in the present year 35,000 lbs. of dry rubber, and I think we may consider that a very conservative estimate. We have arranged to clear and plant another 100 acres on our property and also to set up machinery for carrying our own rubber, which up to the end of the present year will be done by the neighbouring estate of Kuala Lumpur. For the present year we have made no forward sales, but I think it right to tell you that for the year 1909 we have arranged to set a minimum amount of 40,000 lbs. or an estimated amount of 50,000 lbs. at the price of 8s. 6d. per lb. (Applause.)

Mr. Otto H. Fuhrer was re-elected a director, and Messrs. J. D. A. Norris and Co. were re-appointed auditors.

Mr. R. N. Carvalho suggested that, in view of the present price of the company's shares, it might be well to issue the balance of the capital. There seemed to be trouble in regard to labour, and it would be well to have funds to fall back upon.

The Chairman said the idea of the directors was that the shares would be held in reserve until there was some prospect of the money being required. He was inclined to think that the labour trouble was not so acute as he would have had to report had been addressing the shareholders some little time ago. Fortunately their manager had a very firm grip over the labour market. The question of issuing the unpaid capital would, however, receive the careful consideration of the directors.

JOHORE RUBBER LANDS.

The annual meeting of the Johore Rubber Lands (Malay), Ltd., was held on May 24 at Winchester House, E.C. Mr. G. Anderson presiding. The Chairman said that although Johore had suffered from disastrous floods recently the company's estates had escaped lightly. The water had subsided, and they hoped to learn by the next mail that the damage to the young trees was less than anticipated. The company had ample funds to hand for the future, and they would be able to depend upon sufficient labour force and adequate supervision. If they could not be assured the directors would stay their hands.

ANGLO JAVAN RUBBER AND PRODUCE.

The statutory meeting of the Anglo-Javan Rubber and Produce Company, Ltd., was held on May 23 at the registered office, 18, Leadenhall Street, E.C. Mr. J. W. Lister (Chairman of the company) presiding.

The Chairman said: As you all know, this meeting is a purely formal meeting, called only to comply with the Companies Act of 1908. The last instalment for the property was paid on the 28th April, and all the shares in two Dutch companies are now in the company's possession. The contract with the Handelsvereeniging "Amsterdam" provides that the estates should be handed over in good and plantable condition, and the directors should be sent to inspect the property. Probably some of you will have seen in the financial press that Messrs. MacLaine Watson and Co. have resigned their position as agents of the company in Java, and they have sent us an official intimation to the same effect. As a matter of fact, Messrs. Lister and Co., Ltd., are the commercial agents of the company in Java, and naturally subordinate to Messrs. Lister and Co., Ltd., and responsible to them. Messrs. MacLaine Watson Co. write to us that it was understood that they were to act in conjunction with Messrs. Kooy and Co. in Surabaya, but the Board can assure you that they never made any arrangements to that effect.

The Board have arranged with the Handelsvereeniging "Amsterdam" that the administration of the estate should be continued by them on behalf of the company until the 30th June, as it would be impossible to hand over the management of estates of such magnitude as these on the spur of the moment directly the purchase money had been paid. Messrs. Lister and Co., Ltd., who are the commercial agents of the company, have informed the Board that they have been making arrangements for the establishment of their own firm in Surabaya, and that arrangements for the administration of the estate by them will be completed by the 30th June. We have received from the Amsterdam office of Messrs. Lister and Co., Ltd., an estimate of the value of the produce from our estates from November, 1909, till December, 1910, showing a profit of about £6,593. I should like to point out to you that this valuation is made on a conservative basis. You will see that in the prospectus the net profit for the year 1910-11 was estimated at £8,073, and, therefore, I can say that the prospect of the company may be considered satisfactory. In order that the formal business of the meeting may be completed I will now move that the directors' report be adopted, after which I shall be happy to answer any questions you may wish to ask.

Mr. Thomas Carril seconded the motion, which was unanimously adopted without further comment.

LEDDUR.

The report for 1909 states that beyond planting up land already felled and some small plots to round off fields, no attempt has been made to extend cultivation during the year, all efforts being devoted to organization and to getting the estates into thoroughly good order. The area under tapping has been 35½ acres, from which has been obtained an output of 66,881 lbs. dry rubber, as compared with 25,936 lbs. obtained in 1908 by the former owners of the estates. The average price realized for the rubber after deduction of freight, landing, and all other charges was 7s. 7d. per lb. The output for 1910 is estimated at 90,000 lbs. After deducting the whole of the preliminary expenses and making allowance for depreciation, for proportion of management expenses, and for expenditure on the area in 1909, the net profit is estimated at £1,000.

LONDON.

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£10,475, which the directors recommended be dealt with as follows:—A dividend at the rate of 12½ per cent, £13,125; to reserve, £1,000; to employees' bonus fund, £1,000; forward 2003.

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CALCUTTA CHINESE RIOT.

SEQUEL TO GAMBLING DISPUTE.

A report reached the Calcutta Police Station on Wednesday relating to what is alleged to be a serious Chinese riot which occurred in Blackbourn's Lane, on Tuesday night resulting in four Chinese being more or less seriously wounded, two of whom have been removed to the Medical College Hospital where they are detained under treatment, reports the *Indian Daily News* of 26th May. It appears that a Chinese named Shan Kewey, lately a cook employed on a vessel, was engaged in a gambling dispute in the same lane and was seized and roughly handled by three or four men who assaulted him with clenched fists and pushed him out of the establishment. Shan Kewey in order to escape from further violence said he took shelter inside a neighbouring shop where aerated waters, coffee and cigarettes were sold. In this shop, which is very small, with scarcely enough space to accommodate half a dozen men, some four other Chinese were refreshing themselves. Some 25 Chinamen armed with lathis and knives from the gambling den, it is alleged, followed in pursuit of Shan Kewey and locked the door of the shop which he had sought shelter. For about half an hour they banged water bottles and brick bats were flung into the shop. The Chinamen inside the shop broke down the back of the shop and thus made good their escape, though not before four had been seriously injured.

A JAPANESE HOTCHKISS.

We have been shown an interesting example of Japanese industrial enterprise which should rightly be exhibited in the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition now open in London. The article in question is an automatic paper-faster such as is used in almost every merchant's office, and is almost a fac-simile of the "Hotchkiss No. 1" paper-faster made in Connecticut, U.S.A. The Japanese imitation, however, is called the Hotchkiss No. 18 and the "No. 18" is actually described as a trade-mark in general construction and design the Japanese-made machine is almost indistinguishable from the genuine article, but there are as usual one or two evidences of cleverness and cunning imitation which at once stamp the thing as being an imitation. For example, one side of the machine bears the word "Hotchkiss" and curiously the same mistake occurs in the illustration printed upon the box in which the machine is sold. Another curious fact is that on the box the machine in one place is called the "Hotchkiss No. 1, Automatic Paper FASTER," which happens to be the description of the genuine American-made article. The manufacturer of this imitative imitation of a foreign-made article modestly omits to give his name either on the machine or on the box. All that appears on the box of the machine is the name of the letters "K. S. & Co." This is not very much for an inquiry agent to work upon, but the initials are not unfamiliar, and possibly the makers of the genuine "Hotchkiss No. 1" might find it to their advantage to make some inquiry into this flagrant case of imitation, not of a trade-mark only, but of the whole machine. But of course even if action is taken it will have to be proved that the ingenious counterfeiter knew that he was imitating an article already patented in Japan.—*Japan Chronicle*.

DEATH OF YOUNG PLANTER.

HYDROPHOBIA AT JURU.

Penang, 19th June.
The death occurred at the General Hospital yesterday afternoon of Mr. Findlay, the manager of the Juru Estate, and a brother of Mrs. Mary Findlay. He was only twenty-three years of age and was married recently.

It is stated that the cause of death was hydrophobia, as the result of a puppy bite. The deceased Mr. Findlay was a son of Mr. John Findlay of Hanchow, a tea buyer for the prominent Russian firm of Molchanoff, Pechatoff & Co. He was a brother of Mrs. Mary Findlay of Penang, and of Mrs. T. C. Anderson, whose husband is in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Calcutta, and was formerly in the Straits. The deceased came out to Singapore where he was for some time before coming to the Juru Estate which is about eight miles south of Penang.—*Singapore Free Press*.

UNITED SINGAPORE RUBBER CO.

THE NEW MANAGER.

Messrs. Fong, of Messrs. Sharpe, Poon & Co., has been appointed manager of the United Singapore Rubber Co., in place of the late Mr. A. B. New Rubber Co., Ltd. The new manager is a native of the rubber industry, and has been in the company for some time.

ANOTHER PORTUGUESE CRUISER.

CHINA BAY AS A NAVAL STATION.

STATEMENT BY REAR-ADMIRAL MIYAKO.

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It can be seen that the bay is admirably suited for the requirements of a modern naval station. The natural features of the land, the climate, and the depth of water in the bay, all that could be desired. When complete accommodation is provided, it will make one of the finest naval stations in the world. It will be a particularly good place, from a climatic standpoint, for the training of officers and men.

A guard of blue-jackets has been stationed at Syong-jin, but

there stood just as they stood during the war, no improvements having been effected in the office or quarters, and no electric light. The absence of these conveniences might be put to rest, but the roof of the barracks looks like a flat, and the place is scarcely habitable. Moreover, supplies of daily necessities are only brought by a Japanese warship, which occasionally calls in at the bay. The naval authorities are quite justified in appealing to the Diet for immediate attention to be paid to the improvement of the works on the bay as was done in the last session of the Diet.

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WATER SUPPLY
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COUNT OKUMA ON UNIVERSAL PEACE.

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN CHINA.

An interview with Count Okuma on Universal Peace appears in the *Kobe Evening Herald*. "The situation of Japan," said the Count, "presents at the present time many points of similarity with that of Germany. Your country also was compelled to assume herself a responsible position in the world by undertaking the long serious war. In exactly the same way Japan undertook her last war not from a headless thirst for glory, but because she was compelled to do so in order to protect her own living interests. But now the country has only one desire—to preserve peace with her neighbours as long as possible. China is the most serious problem for the near future. At present she has only a thin layer of cultured people; the great mass of her population are entirely in the thrall of barbarism."

"The great task of the civilized nations must be the creation in China of enlightenment and culture, for which the best means is the establishment of trade and schools in the country. Russia can be accomplished only by international efforts, and Japan now invites all the nations of Europe and America to join with her in this peaceful work in China. The money required for this object, both from a moral and a commercial point of view, would be better placed than in the creation of new armaments, and would lead to the increasing expenditure for military purposes cannot be justified by any country, and the globe would be a weaker place for it. The question of international disarmament must be solved by the nations of the world."

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The Portuguese cruiser *San Raphael*, which is making a tour of the world, arrived at Yokohama from San Francisco on Thursday, 25th ult. After cruising in Japanese waters and visiting the principal ports in Japan, the cruiser will call at Shanghai on her way South to Hongkong and Macao. The *San Raphael* is expected here some time next month.

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COMMERCIAL.
WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. E. S. Knodder & Co. write on 24th inst.—The market for local stocks has been fairly active but with the exception of a rise in China Sugars and Canton and Macao Steamship, prices have undergone very little change. A smart rise in the price of Shell Transport must also be recorded.

Rubbers.—The week has been a quiet one with a steady undercurrent but close with a distinct improvement in prices following the rise in the raw material, which is now quoted 10½d. per lb. for Fine Hard Para.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have been dealt in at the improved rate of 50½. The price at Home after receding to 28½½, has recovered to 29½½. Nationals are unchanged and can be placed at 5½.

Marine Insurance.—Cantons have again been bought at 57½. Unions show signs of strengthening, and close with buyers at 58½; North China have risen to 115, Yangtze are in demand at 100.

Fire Insurance.—China Fires have been the medium of a fair business. The market, however, is steady and shares are available at 114½. Hongkong Fire advanced to 355, small sales at this price having taken place.

Shipping.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamships have again been largely dealt in, sales as high as 5½ being reported. At the close, however, the market is not quite so strong, and shares could probably be had at 5½. Indo China have ruled rather quiet during the week but a few transactions have been put through at 56. London comes unchanged, viz. 44½ for the Preference shares and 42½ for the Ordinary. Both Douglas Steamships and China

The Ricksha Strike.

MONOPOLY ADVOCATED.

AN OLD SUGGESTION REVIVED.

Hongkong, 25th June, 1910.
To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."
Dear Sir—Some 20 years ago, the rickshas that were used for plying for hire were rickety things, and after the type of those now seen in Shanghai district, and old decrepit and filthy, and the drivers were of the same ilk. A small number of the army of pullers. Strikes and complaints of extortionate charges were not infrequent.

A suggestion was at that time made to the Government for the forming of a sole privilege for plying rickshas for hire at double the license fees then obtained, the rickshas to be of an improved type, and the drawbacks then prevalent to be remedied and to be made practically impossible. I then formed a syndicate and sent a written proposal in the name of a Chinese friend of mine to Sir (then Mr.) Stewart-Lockhart, our then Registrar General, for the monopoly to ply 50 rickshas for hire; the rickshas to be of a type to be approved by the Government, and the wheels to be of rubber-tyres. The pullers of the rickshas were to wear clean livery clothing and the farmer was to provide a sufficient number of watchmen to assist the police to control the traffic and to put a check on the pullers from demanding more than their legal fare (the same fare, I think, as at present allowed). The monopoly, if granted by the Government, would have made any strike of the pullers impossible, for the simple reason that the Government would look to the farmer to supply for the convenience of the public an adequate number of rickshas during the term of his contract. The supply of coolies more than the demand could always be obtained either locally or from Swatow, when a proper monopoly existed. The scheme was pigeon-holed by the Government in consequence of the Hon. Mr. Whitshed denouncing in strong terms against the granting of monopoly.

Many strikes from one cause or another have since taken place and I believe the owners of rickshas are greatly to be blamed for these strikes, as the number of licenses being restricted, the owners of rickshas having all their way to fixing exorbitant rent of their rickshas, charging 50 cents for a rubber tyre ricksha for a day's hire, and 40 cents for an ordinary one. These exorbitant charges, I submit, are at the bottom of the whole trouble. There are two pullers to a ricksha, one for the day and another for the evening. Between them the rent of 50 cents a day is paid to the owner of the ricksha, but if the rent is reduced to 40 cents a day, I believe the pullers will have no cause of complaint against the appearance of the tariff board on their rickshas, the appearance of the tariff board being the preventive of their squandering on strangers to increase their daily earnings.

The suggested reduction of rent from 50 cents to 40 cents a day might be resisted by the ricksha owners, many of whom having already made quite a small fortune, but when it is remembered that cent per cent is made by them on their investments, the reduction to 40 cents a day would still give them a handsome profit, as shown as follows:—50 cents per day = \$5 per month or \$150 per annum (say in subsidiary coins) or say \$150 in bank notes. A rubber tyre ricksha costs about \$30 and the annual license fee (paid quarterly) is \$7, making a total outlay for the first year \$157, which a return of \$153 is made. At 40 cents per day the income would be \$120 (in bank notes) per annum against an outlay of \$157.

Should the ricksha owners refuse to reduce the rent of their rickshas to 40 cents per day, or should the pullers still persist in their demand for the removal of the fare board from their rickshas even if the ricksha owners could be induced to the reduction to 40 cents per day the remedy for ending the strike would be for the Government to take immediate action in the interests of the public to call for tenders for the sole privilege of plying rickshas for hire for a term of years under existing regulations. It will be then seen that the humbug from the owners of rickshas and the pullers will cease once for all.—Yours faithfully,

A HONGKONG-BORN CIVILIAN.

THE N. D. L. COMPANY.

CHAIRMAN OF DIRECTORS ON TOUR OF INSPECTION.

Heir Heinkeke, chairman of the Board of Directors of the North German Lloyd S. S. Company, arrived in Colombo on June 9 by the company's steamer *Prinz Reginald Luitpold* and spent a few hours ashore before the vessel resumed her journey next day to the Australian Colonies.

Herr Heinkeke, seen on board the vessel a few minutes before she left port, told a *Times* of Ceylon representative that he was going out to Australia on a voyage of inspection. He wishes to see for himself how matters are progressing in connection with the N.D.L., and intends, after visiting the principal Australian ports, to go on to Guinea, and China and Japan, making the passage by a line which is under the control of the N.D.L. Company.

This is Herr Heinkeke's first visit to the East, and he enjoyed his short stay in Colombo immensely. He was so impressed, he said, with the place that he intends on the return voyage to make a longer stay in the island. He expects to be in Colombo again about December.

S.S. "MISHIMA MARU"

BUILDERS' BEAUTIFUL GIFT.

The N.Y.K. European liner *Mishima Maru*, Captain Moses, which is now in port on her way from European ports to Yokohama, has just received an addition to her fittings which cannot fail to make her even more attractive to the travelling public. This is in the form of a beautiful silk embroidered picture which was placed in position yesterday, reports the *Kobe Herald* of 22nd inst. It is a present from the builders, the Kawasaki Dockyard Co., of this port. The picture, which is 5 ft. 9 in. broad and 3 ft. 6 in. high, is slightly curved in order to fit the contour of the panelling in the companion way, where it has been placed in position. The scene depicted is the *Mishima Inja*, the well-known first-class shrine near Naniwa, on the Tokaido Railway line. It is the work of Takashimaya, Tokio, and it has taken a whole year to complete. We have not seen a finer example of the Japanese embroiderer's art, and the Company is to be congratulated on possessing it. *Mishima Inja* is dedicated to the grandfather of the consort of Jimmu Teno.

RAUB GOLD-MINE.

The following is the result of crushing operations at Raub for the four weeks ending 18th inst.—
Bakir Komar. Stone crushed 5,553 tons; Gold obtained 1,978 ounces; Average per ton 6.84 dwts.
Bilik Malacca. Stone crushed 816 tons; Gold obtained 577 ounces; Average per ton 6.97 dwts.

THE RICKSHA STRIKE.

COOLIES RESUME WORK.

The ricksha strike is at an end. Thanks to the tactful manner in which the Hon. the Registrar General handled the men and the vigilance exercised by the Police against any subversive disturbance and the wholesome moral force they have so successfully employed over the army of coolies, the latter have been brought to their senses. On Saturday afternoon the first signs of the strike giving way manifested themselves at Saiyogin when a few rickshas began to ply for hire late in the afternoon. The number was augmented yesterday (Sunday) and this morning normal traffic was once again resumed in the business quarter of the City, there being the usual number of vehicles at every stand.

OWNERS AND COOLIES BEFORE THE REGISTRAR GENERAL.

In the course of the foregoing on Saturday several owners interviewed the Registrar General had expressed their eagerness to have the license deadlock, which has been a long time in making, removed as soon as possible. Following the owners' visit later in the day three of the leading ricksha pullers, who were known to possess influence in the councils of the Coolies' Guild, were summoned to appear before the Registrar General. It is understood that that official pointed out the error of their ways and the uselessness of persisting in a futile attempt to lay down the law to Government, who were in the position to dictate what is right for the public weal. While the men were being thus lectured, the Registrar General, who was led clearly to understand that they further obduracy would be dealt with with a firm hand. The headmen among the coolies would be held responsible for the continuation to resist law and order, and, if necessary, the law invoked for the riddance from the Colony of such characters as threatened the public peace.

THE SALUTARY EFFECT.

Of all this plain speaking did not take long to manifest itself, as just stated; in the course of the afternoon, some three hundred rickshas issued forth from the Saiyogin district and, after three days' idleness, the men were only too glad of the opportunity to earn their living. The first of this small army to regain their wonted daily avocation were not allowed to go wholly unmolested, for no sooner did they get within the limits of the Central District than they were set upon by the rowdies of the turbulent gang whose headquarters are in Aberdeen Street. It is reported that two rickshas were smashed in the collision. The Police, having been on the watch for any such incident, were at once on the scene and the incipient disturbance was

NIPPED IN THE BUD.

by the arrest of two coolies who were the ringleaders in the affair. Later in the afternoon several more arrests were effected, and the Police and Chinese detectives continued to patrol the district covered by vehicular traffic in a vigilant and forceful manner. Fortunately, no further attempts at intimidation have to be recorded, although a sharp look-out was kept against the collection of large gangs in street corners, the men being kept constantly on the move. It was the men of the Hoklo class that tried to prevent the other men from resuming work. The Hoklos come from the mainland and their native place is at Mok-Lung, near Chiu-chau. They are said to be the most notoriously turbulent of the coolie class of people and, almost without exception, belong to the secret societies in Hongkong.

RIOTERS BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

Five ricksha coolies appeared in the Police Court this afternoon on charges of making use of threats of violence and assault on a number of other vehicle-drivers with intent to hinder the latter from plying their hire. In the evidence, it came out that some of the defendants had been pursued by their victims, when the Police intervened in the matter. Three of the defendants were from the Central District while the remaining two hailed from West Point. One of the men was discharged owing to an evident reluctance on the part of the complainant to give evidence against the defendant, three were awarded fourteen days' hard labour each, while the remaining defendant was remanded.

REVISION OF THE SCALE.

It is more than likely that, once the ricksha pullers settle down in real earnest to their work, the sympathy that is unmistakably on their side on the question of the minimum fare for the fifteen minutes ride, will assume practical form in an equitable revision of the scale so as to prevent the hardship inflicted on the men by many who interpret the scale far too literally without any humanitarian regard for the cooler. While the revision of the scale is under the authorities to adopt the plan of a sectional division of the City in the Central District, involving beyond certain limits in which the scale of payment to the coolies would be regulated accordingly.

COST OF THE STRIKE.

In the course of conversation with a gentleman this morning who is more or less acquainted with the Chinese working-class in Hongkong, he informed our representative that the recent strike must have cost between owners and pullers several thousand dollars from the time the strike was instituted on Thursday till termination on Saturday evening. The estimate is arrived at on the following approximate basis:—An owner of a mixed lot of 49 vehicles (1st and 2nd class) stated his loss at between \$1 and \$1.50 per day in the non-receipt of daily fare from coolies, the payment of the licence fees and the consequent loss of the rickshas in proper servicing and repair. Taking the average aggregate loss at \$1.50 for every 40 rickshas, the loss on each works out at, say, 47 cents, which represents a total of \$510 per day, equivalent to \$1,530 for three days.

\$3,000 LOSS.
The coolies, on the other hand, calculate no earnings per capita for a bare living wage, exclusive of the rent of the vehicles, not less than 35 cents a day, 40 cents would be nearer the amount. They are luxurious feeders compared to the average Chinese working class in Hongkong, having three meals a day which cost them 35 cents inclusive of *rum* or *whisky* which they sip moderately. The Hoklo, generally speaking, is not addicted to making provision for the inner man in order to enable him to bear the hard tolls of the day. At 35 cents per man the loss in wages for the 1,550 men amounts to \$502.50 a day, that is over \$1,500 for three days. The net result of the coolies' obduracy last week has cost them in round figures three thousand dollars.

A FALSE SCARE AT KOWLOON.

Yesterday several people got a serious scare at Kowloon. Not a tiger, oh dear no! Far worse, it was about the rickshas, the important vehicles which carry weary workers across wastes scored by the parallel cruelty of the iron road through "villages" to the red-pink rest of a cottage in the quiet Kowloon. Yesterday, at a quarter to five, pullers arriving by the ferry at the mainland beheld a vision of emptiness, a long line of shed without a solitary ricksha. We, for we were there, were told that the "Kowloon rickshas" have gone strike-struck now. "Strike-struck" whatever that is! We were told that rickshas were catching, and that the Kowloon rickshas had every one done a bolt up country "somewhere among them there tents" long ago. "Long ago" turned out to be only a quarter of an hour before, but the matter was serious, for middle-aged fit people have not got to Kowloon what some contemporary or other called the police of the ubiquitous tramway, which he, or it, declared could take anyone anywhere, make rickshas, in Hongkong. We wearily disbelieved this about Hongkong, for no tram here can possibly take one everywhere, and in Kowloon, on a hot afternoon, in Kowloon, on Sunday too, to have to wait several rickshas for one's own use, without help, which it seemed really a case for the Police Inspector, Langley, always ready to attend to the public and to put himself to any inconvenience in so doing, took the trouble to go down and investigate the matter personally. The thing still remains unexplained. In the course of twenty minutes or so the long shed was full of rickshas. The Chinese detectives and head coolies could not explain why, so sudden an exodus had taken place so shortly before. Some Chinese said that just about 4 o'clock three Europeans had been travelling by ricksha; one paid his fare, and two did not. The gentle ricksha coolies, therefore, feeling low in their minds about life in general and in this instance of Caucasian domination in particular, decided that the example of the Hongkong pullers was not a bad one to follow on so mighty hot an afternoon. Others said that no, that was not the reason for the dearth of rickshas. It was caused by a sudden demand for rickshas elsewhere in Kowloon. Whatever the cause, no three Chinese agreed as to what it was, and none of the three could be called by the name of Inspector Langley, who took a deal of trouble to see whether anything really was the matter and if so, why, and the "half hour or more during which no rickshas were under the shed and people arriving by the ferry had to walk home, no harm was done. It may be borne in mind that all rickshas standing under that shed (which was erected at public expense) are obliged by law to ply for hire when required. They cannot refuse. They take it upon them to come forward as far as the shed arrives and in this way crowding and "rushing" passengers is avoided. Whether it was the persuasive way Inspector Langley has with him or whatever it may be we know not, but certainly the rickshas on the Kowloon side are kept under better control than those over here in this gorgeously named Victoria City.

SHANGHAI LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT.

Your directors beg to submit for your consideration their report for the company's fifth year, ending March 31, 1910.

New Business.—New applications were received during the past year for a total of Dollars 4,897,738 against which policies were issued for Dollars 4,473,31 and applications for Dollars 419,616 were postponed or declined, this being an increase on accepted business over the preceding year of Dollars 3,156,429 or 93%. The total insurance in force as at March 31st, 1910, amounted to Dollars 9,287,825.

Income.—The income for the year amounted to Dollars 765,300.39 from premiums, and Dollars 7,438.54 from interest, exchange, and a total of Dollars 831,738.94 being an increase over the preceding year of Dollars 246,245.72 or about 42%.

Assets.—The total assets now amount to the sum of Dollars 1,077,981.25 being an increase over the preceding year of Dollars 381,880.00 or about 55%. The directors again call attention to the fact that the assets of the company are invested in first mortgage, debentures of public companies in Shanghai, and deposited in Banks on ordinary or term deposits. No stocks or shares of any kind are held by the company.

Insurance or reserve fund.—The total of this fund which represents the amount held by the company as reserve for the security of policyholders, now amounts to Dollars 963,700 being an increase over the preceding year of Dollars 375,904.81 or about 65%. The total security to policyholders inclusive of uncalled subscribed capital amounts to the sum of Dollars 1,530,327.38.

The revenue account and general balance sheet as shown herein, have been duly certified as correct by the company's auditor, who has held a continuous monthly audit of the company's books and accounts during the past year.

Mr. Ong Ying Sun in accordance with the Company's Deed of Settlement retired from the Board, but being eligible, offers himself for re-election.

SOUTH MANCHURIAN RAILWAY COMPANY.

HALF YEARLY MEETING.

At the regular half-yearly general meeting of the South Manchurian Railway Company on Saturday last, the 18th inst., the report and accounts for the last half-year were adopted. A dividend of 2 1/2 per cent was allotted to the Government shares, and a surplus of 1 1/2 per cent was carried forward. According to the *Hoch*, one of the shareholders seeing that the working of the company showed an improvement every half-year and that it was able to pay a dividend of 5 per cent on the Government shares and carry forward as much as 2 1/2 per cent, expressed a hope that the company would call up a further payment on the shares, when either the debentures should be paid or when the working of the company had been extended. The meeting unanimously endorsed this view. One of the shareholders inquired what amount the company expected to be able to pay to the Government at the next half-year. In reply Mr. Nakamura, president of the company, said that the Government estimated the amount of profit receivable from the company for the whole of the current year at 2,500,000 and he hoped that the company would be able to pay 2,000,000 for the next half-year, and so bring up the total for the year to 2,500,000, as originally estimated.

The net profit for the half-year period amounted to 2,610,804, including a surplus of 2,191,672 brought over. The net total was disposed of as follows:—

Legal reserve 2,042,291
Dividend to Government 2,500,000
Dividend to private shareholders at 6 1/2 per cent 60,000
Special reserve for bonuses to officials 200,000
Surplus carried forward 2,310,513
Total 2,610,804

A SHOP-COOLIE was awarded seven days' hard labour and four hours' stocks by Mr. J. R. Wood in the Police Court last Saturday for stealing two wooden buckets and a quantity of salt-sticks at Yau-nai.

BOXING.

Boxers who dearly love contests of strength and skill especially in that most English of all sports, boxing, will have an opportunity of enjoying the sight of a really first class scientific glove fight next Saturday at the City Hall. A few people may faintly recall the adjective "battling" as applied to one Sims, a coloured "man of his hands." Now a "battling" gentleman, also coloured, content to be known as "Battling Willett" is going to face a champion of our Royal Garrison Artillery, Sergeant Pigott. Twenty rounds is the limit of the contest, but we have reason to believe that it will not last quite as long. The "battling" will take a deal of beating, and Pigott is a most formidable pugilist. This should be the best fight ever seen in Hongkong. The remainder of the programme is of a spirited character. Mr. Levitt, the promoter of this boxing exhibition, is well known in Calcutta and Bombay, and any glove fight arranged by so experienced a man is bound to be a treat to lovers of the gentle art of self-defence, especially with the help of that popular referee, Mr. J. Dempsey.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

THE RICKSHA STRIKE.

It is not often that the dull monotony of the week is disturbed by anything more startling than Sanitary Board meetings, but the recent morning's edition which has been adopted by the local *Journal* this morning has within the last few days provided the Colony with a *Adieu* with an exhilarating topic of conversation. One is once more reminded of the lines "For ways that are dark and tricks that are vain the beaten Chinese is peculiar." How intensely true are those words, written by a clever man at an inspired moment. The strike had been engineered by the malcontents long before the authorities could entertain a particle of suspicion that the coolies had decided to deviate from the even tenor of their way and to again speak volumes for the Chinaman's wonderful powers of organization, not even coolies being excepted that nobody knew anything about it till the eleventh hour. After this, who will have the temerity to persist in the firm belief that the Chinese coolie is without an unbridled beast, wholly incapable of the power of calm, cool, concentrated consciousness?

WEATHERY TOPICS.

Whew! It has been a hot week. On Monday morning the thermometer in the Supreme Court registered 91 deg. in the shade. Was it hot enough for you, gentle reader? The state of the weather doesn't really interest anybody but sometimes, when all else fails, your humble scribe has recourse to fall back on the good old theme. While on weathery topics, reminds me of what may be described as a barometric hat-trick which was performed during the week. At the same time for three successive mornings the beginning of the week a somewhat copious rain shower came down on Mother Earth, but in the space of a few minutes the sun's beaming rays pierced through the banks of clouds and for the rest of the day smiled on a fair world.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE NEW FORM OF OATH.

There was an element of spice in the question of the Chief Justice at the Supreme Court the other day when he queried the Registrar about the mysteries of the new form of adjuration, which had been introduced by Ordinance during his absence from the Colony. His Lordship was evidently much impressed by the solemn raising of the Bible in the right hand, accompanied by the words "I swear by Almighty God" after the person concerned had been admonished by the official administering the oath to "tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth." Doubtless his Lordship felt he must say something. It did not take him long to discover that the oath was in all respects the same as the old one, except in so far as the erstwhile microbe-prodigious method of kissing the Bible had been mercifully abolished.

A DREAM IN DUST.

Have I been talking of microbes? If any of my readers are anxious to make the acquaintance of a certain quantity of them to certainly last them for the rest of their lives, I recommend, free gratis and for nothing, a trip up Pedder's Hill at the tiffin interval. Unconsciously guarantee that the most sanguinary expectations of the most voracious microbe-buster in the Colony will be fully realized and no mistake about it. Somebody described the famous Taj Mahal as a dream in marble, but Pedder's Hill at a dream in dust. What greater edifying sight could there be than a happy-go-lucky sweeper, who apparently for no other purpose than the sweet escape of a moment's self-diversion drags his crescent in his wake and sweeps away the dust of the busy thoroughfare with perfect simplicity, thus raising a cloud of dust that whole the street vocabulary built is only made inaudible by big handkerchiefs stuffed in the victims' mouths. But we must once again remember that we are in Hongkong and that such things must be permitted to go on.

A CHINAMAN'S WIT.

By the way, that was not a bad specimen of unconscious humour which was sprung on the Bankruptcy Court in the presence of the Chief Justice the other day. On a certain debtor being asked by the Official Receiver whether he had made the sum of \$5,000—while he was in the service of a benevolent Government, the man replied simply: "No, you can't do it. My money was lost to me by my father. That was the mother of my poor old Mark Twain himself. The incident was a slightly reminiscent of the recent efforts of Government in the direction of retrenchment when the Committee, with characteristic energy, closed one eye on respectable and in many cases, wholly unnecessary allowances to high-placed Government officials and such terribly expensive matters as the \$35 pittance of struggling clerks and electric lighting here and punkab-pullers there, were cut down with a vengeance in order to save the Colony from sheer, downright bankruptcy. This is a funny world, to be sure.

A KITCHENER STORY.

At the present moment, when the probable appointment of Lord Kitchener to a high military post is exciting a great deal of attention at home, the following true story, illustrating the sort of soldier's biting sarcasm, will be regarded with interest. One occasion during a visit of office in India, Lord Kitchener visited an out-of-the-way district where a new fort had just been erected. When he got there Kitchener was astonished to find that the fort had been so erected that it was easily commanded from a high hill close by.

The officer who had been in charge of the construction, and who had selected the site, was present with the party, and Kitchener called him forward. Instead of the outburst that the staff expected, Kitchener merely held out his hand and said:

"I congratulate you, Colonel—! What a capital place for a fort! When do you commence to remove the hill?"

CASUAL CRITIC.

CIRCUS COMING.

THE HIPPODROME DUE HERE AT THE BEGINNING OF NEXT MONTH.

That mirth-provoking, button-splitting combination known as the Hippodrome is going to favour the Colony with another visit, this time in new trunks which are guaranteed to send away the most down-looking misanthropic happy and contented. The management have secured the services of a number of clever artists, who will appear in daring and skilful turns which have been the subject of favourable comment in other cities. That indispensable adjunct of every well-run, efficient Circus, the clown, is a prominent feature of the present show and a bright and pleasant entertainment is assured to intending patrons. Further particulars will appear tomorrow in our advertisement columns.

EMANCIPATION OF JAPANESE WOMEN.

INCREASED EMPLOYMENT FOR WOMEN.

The great increase in the opportunities of employment for women in recent years in this country should be noted as a remarkable sign of the times, writes the *Yong Poo*, and one which will have most important and far-reaching consequences. It is not unlikely that it will lead to a fundamental reform of the whole social system. Albeit the particular sphere allotted to woman has been the home, where she has been seldom allowed to raise herself above the level of.

DOMESTIC DRUDGERY.

and has been generally regarded as inferior to man and socially treated as such. Now the spheres of activity for women are being steadily enlarged in every walk of life, and this circumstance is more than likely to result in elevating their social position. With the uplifting of their position women will be induced to demand some improved forms of education and extended legislation necessary for the protection of their interests, as opposed to those of men. Among the many problems that will present themselves as the result of the emancipation of woman nothing will be more important than its effects upon the

HOME LIFE OF THE NATION.

On this particular phase of the question much discussion is now going on in Europe and America. The employment of a great number of women workers in the cotton-spinning and kindred factories is well-known, but within the last few years the number of young women finding employment in better and more dignified positions has considerably increased. The Railway Board, for instance, at present is employing 244 women; the savings bank department of the Post Office 733; and the Tokyo telephone office 1,300. In the Bank of Japan there are 314 women out of a total of 865 employed—a remarkable percentage. Besides these the number of women employed by various banks, firms, stores, shops, etc., is not inconsiderable. It is computed that the number of women workers of this class throughout the country is not less than 10,000. Further at the end of 1907 there were 34,000 female teachers engaged at various schools in the country, and when to these are added the host of nurses, midwives, and others who are obtaining employment in other fields the numbers of women following various occupations outside their home will amount to something like 65,000. Now the number of naval and military officers, civil servants, school teachers, lawyers, bankers and office employees, etc., is roughly estimated at 600,000, and so it will be seen that the number of female workers is equal to about ten per cent. of the men. This must be admitted to be

A REMARKABLE ADVANCE.

on the part of women in the field of active life. Turning to the factories it may be observed that according to the census taken at the end of 1908 altogether there were 770,000 industrial workers, of which 426,000 were women, or 55 per cent. of the total.

At present, continues the Tokyo periodical, most of the women workers engaged in factories and offices, etc., are unmarried young girls, and have not yet exerted much influence upon the

SOCIAL LIFE OF THE COUNTRY.

It is evident, however, that this phase of the problem will begin to be keenly felt sooner or later. If the increasing participation of women in the active life of the community be a natural and inevitable tendency of the times, the fact should be openly recognized and every possible means taken to obviate the

CONSTITUTION BETWEEN MEN AND WOMEN.

and other evils that are likely to arise owing to the acquisition of new power by women. The endeavour to confine the activities of women within narrow circles on the ground that the new movement tends to destroy the happiness of the home would not only be futile, but may be fraught with serious consequences. The awakening of women to the necessity of independent livelihood may be traced to the same source of ideas that has led to the overthrow of despotism and the abolition of class distinctions and to the recognition of popular rights. In other words, it is a movement that is itself a step towards a more or less extent from the oppression of man to assert their rights as citizens and so elevate their position. This is the general current of thought all over the world. The gradual diffusion of education among women is a potent factor in encouraging this movement. The

EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

In this country is still in an undeveloped state; yet the number of girls in the elementary schools amounts to 40,000. In addition to this there are hundreds of higher schools for the education of girls, which are annually turning out some 40,000 graduates. Such an amount of education, when properly applied to a certain definite object, will become a great force.

At the same time, there is no doubt that the economic factor is largely responsible in forcing women to seek some means of livelihood. The independent struggle for existence is being gloried and the struggle is no more and restlessness that none can resist. It would be as kind as well as fruitless to attempt to frustrate the movement that has begun. It is not at all unlikely that the

EQUILIBRIUM OF THE HOME LIFE.

of the nation will be more or less disturbed by the new order of things, but if men could be induced to see the justice of the claim put forward by women, they would be wise and liberal enough to adjust themselves to altered circumstances. It is not unnatural that at this initial stage of the new life upon which women are entering there should be some slips and falls. Nothing can be gained without sacrifice. There may be some bad ones among those who may be called "new women," but the whole flock cannot all be killed with the same brush. Taking all in all, the *Yong Poo* concludes, it must be admitted that the larger activities of women are the inevitable tendency of the age, and men whose freedom was obtained in the last century should not grudge the part in gallantly fighting—Japan Chronicle.

BOLLION.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co.'s Bullion report dated London, May 26, contains the following:—

Gold.—The arrivals of bar gold were well over a million sterling, of which more than two thirds was secured by the Bank of England; the remainder was absorbed by the Continent and India (£250,000) the latter demand being noticeably reduced.

The following amounts were received by the Bank:—

May 16	£216,000 in bar gold.
" 27	35,000 in bar gold.
" 27	300,000 in sovereigns from Germany.
" 28	132,000 in bar gold.
" 30	86,000 in bar gold.
" 30	20,000 in sovereigns from Australia.
" 30	136,575 in sovereigns released from Straits Gold Reserve.
June 1	225,000 in bar gold.
June 1	60,000 in bar gold.

Withdrawals were made as under:—

May 26	£204,000 in sovereigns for Constantinople.
" 27	21,000 in sovereigns for South Africa.
" 30	14,785 in sovereigns retained for Straits Gold Reserve.
" 31	25,000 in sovereigns set aside for Straits Gold Reserve.
June 1	25,000 in sovereigns set aside for Straits Gold Reserve.

The net influx during the week amounts to £1,004,788.

Silver.—The month of May presents few features of interest. Fluctuations have been slight, with a total variation downward of 1d. from the first working day to the last—that is, from 25d. the forward price of May 2 to 24 1/2d. the cash price of May 31.

Silver has continued to accumulate in this country. Exports of £200,000 to the Continent and £400,000 to the East are considerably less than the imports during the same period. The result is that although Monsoon prospects are bright—as far as one can tell at so early a date—and Chinese sales have been on a much smaller scale, the cash price stood 5/6d. though we are a month nearer the probable realization of the hopes which have prompted most of the purchases for many weeks past.

This is easy to understand, as purchases on speculation in anticipation of Indian Government buyup have now attained almost unwieldy proportions. Still, as long as holders are content to wait, and even continue to support the market when it shows weakness, there is no reason to fear a collapse.

We append a few statistics for May:—

We appended a few statistics for May—

Average price:
Cash. 24 7/16. 2 mos. 24 3/8

Highest price:
Cash. 24 15/16 on 2nd and 11th; 2 mos. 25d on 2nd

Lowest price:
Cash. 24 1/2 on 31st. 2 mos. 24 11/16d. on 31st.

On 12 days forward silver stood at a premium of 1/16d.

During the week, the market has been rather heavy and quiet until to-day, when a large demand caused a rise of 1/16.

A shipment of £35,000 has been made from San Francisco to Hongkong.

Quotations for bar silver p. os. Std.

May cash.

27. 24 1/2. 21 11/16d. 2 mos. Bank Rate 3 1/2
28. 24 11/16d. 24 1/2. " Bar Gold, p. os.
Std. 77 1/2 qd.

30. 24 11/16d. 24 1/2. " French Coin, p. os. 76 1/2
4-5d.

31. 24 1/2. 24 11/16d. " German Coin, p. os. 76 1/2
4-5d.

June

1. 24 1/2. 24 11/16d. U. S. A. Gold
Coin, per c 76 1/2 4-5d.

2. 24 1/2. 24 15/16d.
Average for the week,
24 687 24 75 1/2 mbs. "

Canton Opium
Monopoly.CONSUL-GENERAL LODGES
PROTEST.

NO INTERFERENCE WITH BRITISH TRADE.

28th ult.

We, who have strenuously opposed the attitude, in the first instance, of the British Consul-General at Canton towards the institution of the opium monopoly in that city on the 7th inst., desire to be the first to extend our congratulations to that official who now, in the light of later information, sees eye to eye with the British merchants in Hongkong that their legitimate trade in opium, so long as conducted within the letter and spirit of T.B.M. stipulations, must not be interfered with.

We have correct information that H.B.M. Consul-General has, some time last week, addressed an official communication to His Excellency Yuan Shih-kuan, in which he set out fully the views of the British Government on this question, as transmitted, under instructions, from His Majesty's Charge d'Affaires at Peking, Mr. Max Muller.

UNQUALIFIED VIEW.

The Chinese Government is once and for all clearly understood that the interpretation placed upon the Additional Articles to the Chefoo Convention by our Ministers at the Foreign Office is that any imposition on foreign opium in any of the Treaty Ports over and above the taxes authorised under the provisions of that Convention would be a breach of Treaty. That is the unequivocal view represented to the Provincial Authorities in the protest presented by the British representative in the Southern capital.

Our own officials are in agreement with the Chinese contention, which urges their right to levy taxation on opium consumed in the interior; but they are not prepared to concede so long as no differential treatment is accorded to prejudice the foreign article. But raw opium sold for consumption in the Treaty Ports cannot, without an infringement of the Treaty, be subjected to any additional levy. This is

A STRONG POINT.

made by the British merchants in Hongkong in their past campaign against the monopoly scheme in Canton and again at the present time. It is a matter for gratification that the commonsense reading of the simple provisions embodied in the Additional Articles has appealed to the legal minds of the law officers of the Crown who fail to admit the validity of the astute interpretation the Chinese seek to apply. It would appear that the draftsman of the monopolistic regulations devised his own purpose of purchase and actually has imposed upon the buyer of the raw drug in Canton. In a former article we instanced the difficulty British merchants had to contend with in obtaining such proof and we then wrote in our ample knowledge of the facts connected with the granting of differential treatment to shippers of silk in Chinese bottoms by the Hoppo of Canton in the old days. This difficulty is fortunately overcome in the present instance, since the native buyer has himself come to the assistance of the importers with the incontrovertible proof established by the receipt given in return for a bag of raw opium bought by a Chinaman on the 10th inst., three days after the coming into force of the restrictive regulations. We are subject to correction when we state that the receipt has formed an enclosure in the Consul-General's despatch to the Viceroy of Canton. In the presence of such indisputable evidence it will be interesting to follow the line of argument that is certain to be advanced in rebuttal of the proof which admits of no denying.

DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE.

which has been utilized in support of local representations to show that, in effect, such a condition of purchase has actually been imposed upon the buyer of the raw drug in Canton. In a former article we instanced the difficulty British merchants had to contend with in obtaining such proof and we then wrote in our ample knowledge of the facts connected with the granting of differential treatment to shippers of silk in Chinese bottoms by the Hoppo of Canton in the old days. This difficulty is fortunately overcome in the present instance, since the native buyer has himself come to the assistance of the importers with the incontrovertible proof established by the receipt given in return for a bag of raw opium bought by a Chinaman on the 10th inst., three days after the coming into force of the restrictive regulations. We are subject to correction when we state that the receipt has formed an enclosure in the Consul-General's despatch to the Viceroy of Canton. In the presence of such indisputable evidence it will be interesting to follow the line of argument that is certain to be advanced in rebuttal of the proof which admits of no denying.

THE HONGKONG GOVERNMENT.

as previously stated, in these comments, given the whole weight of its moral and practical support to the representations of the Chamber of Commerce in behalf of the opium merchants. While conforming to the instructions of superior authority in Peking, the Consul-General in Canton is fortified in his present attitude by the position taken up by His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government who lends his unqualified support to the merchants' cause.

The sum total of the protest, which, it is trusted, will prove effective in removing the restrictive regulations is that the Viceroy is requested to cause the immediate

ABROGATION OF THE REGULATIONS.

promulgated on the 7th June, 1910, since they are in contravention of the articles of the Chefoo Convention. Moreover, China had given her undertaking that, until the ten years for the extinction of the opium trade expired, British merchants were to enjoy the unrestricted right within Treaty limitations, to conduct that legitimate trade, and they accordingly have the right to expect that the privilege enjoyed by virtue of a solemn compact like a formal Treaty would be respected.

EFFECT OF THE PROTEST.

The immediate effect of the protest, as soon as it was known in business circles this morning, was once again to stimulate inquiries for the commodity. It will be remembered that business in reference to the Indemnity Convention on the 7th inst., following the enforcement of the regulations. To-day, however, Chinese dealers encouraged by the speculative result of the British representation in Canton, have once again made overtures for the purchase of the drug, and we have the statement of one important authority that contracts were closed to-day for 200 chests at \$1,390 to \$1,400 per chest. The importance of the situation can, therefore, best be realised when we consider that a single day's transactions involve a capital sum of between four and five lakhs of dollars.

ACCURACY OF THE "TELEGRAPH'S" REPORT.

29th ult.

The accuracy of the exclusive report, appearing in the *Hongkong Telegraph* of last evening, in reference to the Indemnity Convention of the Liang Kwang Provinces, against the Canton Opium Monopoly, was impugned in public print this morning. Our critic might have done ourselves the justice of at least quoting from the *Hongkong Telegraph* accurately when an endeavour is made to belittle the veracity of a report which does not admit of contradiction. We were glad to state that contracts were entered into yesterday for "seven hundred" chests of opium, whereas it is really we mentioned the figure of "ten hundred" chests. Not only do we stand by the absolute correctness of our statement, but we challenge any person to produce a single line of evidence to the contrary.

We were told that "as a matter of fact Mr. James, an informed certain gentleman about noon on Monday that no change whatever had occurred in the position and that he was still of the same mind notwithstanding what the opium merchants had said about him." We may perhaps be permitted to enlighten the author of the lines just quoted that the protest was addressed to the Viceroy at Canton on the 25th inst., last Saturday. In spite of all that the "certain gentleman" had to say to the contrary, that the Government of the Colony has been made acquainted with the terms of the protest; and that Hongkong merchants, interested in opium have in turn been informed, through the proper channels, of the Consul's protest.

A PENANG VIEW.

30th ult.

One of our Singapore contemporaries does not understand the ins and outs of the matter. The Canton opium monopoly, of which Reuters is now telling us, "We have not," it says, "a sufficient reliable information to justify us in saying whether the re-grant of the Canton opium monopoly is a breach of treaty rights or not," and later on, "If the grant of the Canton opium monopoly is contrary to treaty, it should be related with the utmost vigour." As we understand it, the granting of the monopoly is not objected to by anybody, unless, perhaps, by the anti-opium people, who will recognise therein an intimation that the import of the foreign drug is to be permitted for some time to come yet, for no man would pay for a monopoly if he had not some assurance of a sustainable tenure of it.

OBJECTION OF THE INDIAN MERCHANTS. Then, is not the re-granting of the monopoly. The word re-granting should be sufficient indication that a monopoly is not an innovation. The objections of which Reuters tells must be to the new tariff of the monopoly, which, if as high as Reuters mentioned on the 10th inst., namely, \$350 additional per chest, is distinctly a breach of the Opium Convention and its subsequent memorandum, signed at Hongkong in 1860, it was agreed that opium "shall be free from all further imposts of every sort" than the 10 per cent. ad valorem duty. We calculate that each chest will contain about three-quarters of a picul, so it will be seen that, calling this 10 per cent. the threatened increase works out roughly at about \$400 a picul, or about 70 per cent. The chests average 40 balls, the balls 30 tabils, and 500 tabils make one picul. But we notice that in the Additional Articles to the Chefoo Convention, signed in 1855, in London, the duty is calculated "per chest of 100 catties," 100 catties and not more than 115. So a transit tax (10 per cent.)

An increase of two hundred per cent. is quite sufficient to explain the

WORRY OF THE INDIAN MERCHANTS. and their Hongkong agents. It is practically a prohibitive tariff and would force most consumers to content themselves with the native drug, which is not so potent. The question now is whether it was meant to be prohibitive, *per se* or whether, as Reuters says, the Chinese Foreign Office has promised the British Minister to ask for an explanation. We believe in the sincerity of the high Chinese authorities in wanting to suppress the opium habit. We consider that their deeds have been as good as their words, so far. This Canton business, whatever its indirect effect might be, would not be stated with a view to pushing the sale of the native stuff. In our time the anti-opium people had

PRACTICALLY CAPTURED CANTON, and though it is hard to guess how an opium monopolist could be induced to threaten the people that they might lose their gold, we are inclined to think that somehow the native tariff will be traced to anti-opium zeal outturning discretion. Not only has the old, hypocritical Convention been breached, but the new understanding, by which Indian exports were to cease in ten years, has been flouted. For over thirty years Great Britain and China have been telling each other they recognise "the desirability of placing restrictions on the consumption of opium." It cannot be denied (except by unfair people) that China has, by edicts, penal procedure, and official destruction of crops, placed a good ground for the position taken up by the native drug. Now some body at Canton has been in too big a hurry to restrict the foreign stuff. That's all.

A QUESTION OF TRUSTEES.

29th ult.

DECISION BY THE CHIEF JUSTICE IN A BANKRUPTCY CASE.

In the Supreme Court this morning, the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Pigott, delivered his decision in the case in which the Deputy Official Receiver the other day applied to the Court for an order for the return of certain sums of money which had been used by the Trustees in connection with the affairs of the Ki Cheung firm in contravention of the Bankruptcy Ordinance. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, Deputy Official Receiver, appeared for the petitioners and Mr. B. Johnson, of Messrs. Denys and Bowley, represented the Trustees. His Lordship in delivering his decision said he could not profess to be satisfied with the action of the Trustees in that case. The Trustees seemed to have entirely ignored the requirements of the Ordinance and had only done what they thought fit. He was, however, satisfied that no damage had been done to the estate except in respect of the \$5,000. He would, therefore, make the following order:—That the second bill, although it was practically approved by Mr. Wakeman, had to be returned. The Trustees would be ordered to pay any difference between the two taxations. He thought that was the highest order he could make.

The Official Receiver—There are two points which have not been touched upon by our Lordship. The first is the question of remuneration. His Lordship—I thought I had dealt with that point. The Official Receiver said that the estate should be handed over to the Official Receiver. He understood that the Trustees were going to wind up the business themselves and he asked that they should be allowed to do so on the condition that the money paid into the Hongkong Bank by them and ordered by his Lordship to be paid back to the firm be handed over forthwith. For further discussion, his Lordship made a final order that the money should be paid within two months.

LEDBURY ESTATES.

POSITION AND PROSPECTS OF THE COMPANY.

BOARD'S POLICY.

The first annual general meeting of shareholders of the Ledbury Rubber Estates, Limited, was held in London, on May 30, Mr. Andrew McWilliam presiding. In the course of his remarks reported in the *Financial Times*, the chairman said: "I think we may congratulate ourselves on the very successful year's operations. The success is due to two causes; firstly, the increased production over 1908; and, secondly, the exceptional prices obtained. The amount of rubber marketed has increased from 28,956 lbs. in 1908 to 66,781 lbs. for the year 1909. Prices for 1909 have been very satisfactory averaging 7s. 7d. per lb. The price of fine hard Para on the day we sold our first shipment was 5s. 4d. per lb., and Para was sold at 6s. 6d. per lb. In looking back at the results of the working for the year 1908 of the many high-class plantation rubber companies, and noting the expressions of opinion by the highest authorities in rubber, no one then could have foreseen or anticipated the great increase in price that has taken place. I was particularly struck at one meeting, when listening to the remarks of one of our greatest experts in the rubber market, Mr. Devitt. He stated that he had orders of plantation rubber for delivery or shipment up to the end of 1909 at 7s. 7d. per lb. His views on the future were at that time looked upon as somewhat optimistic, but the result has far eclipsed even his anticipations."

RUBBER PRICES. At the present time a shadow is over the market. Whether we have reached the top of the tree with regard to prices and are on the downward course, he would be a wise man who could forecast. Rubber, like every other article that enters largely into our manufactures, is amenable to influences that operate when a price becomes abnormally high. These influences will, sooner or later, turn the tide, and when that comes about we must be satisfied to see prices recede. The margin of profit on well-conducted plantations will still be wide enough to justify us in looking forward to satisfactory results. Your director thinks that there is no need to look for anything in the nature of a slump in prices, at any rate for some time to come, but they are of opinion that a lower level would be better for all concerned—manufacturers and growers alike—as tending to eliminate, or at least curtail, the speculation which appears to have been somewhat rampant of late. The profit and loss account shows a balance of £16,781 7s. 7d. and this, I think, is most satisfactory. Referring shortly to the balance-sheet and profit and loss account for the year's operations: On the liability side of the balance-sheet the share capital remains at £75,000, the equity credit amount to £16,781 7s. 7d. and bills payable to £3,000. We have not thought it expedient during the first year to do more than get the estates in good order, by carefully weeding, the construction of drains and roads, inaugurating a practical system of dealing with pests and diseases, and the erection of cooling lines, etc.

We have had to contend in practically all the estates with a scarcity of coolies for some part of the year, but as the organisation expanded, the shortage has gradually lessened. As you will see from the manager's reports, the combined area under tapping amounted to 3621 acres, which is 11 miles already diked, produced in 1908 28,956 lbs., but under the improved system of tapping and organisation we have increased the output to 66,781 lbs., and the estimate for the current year is put down at 90,000 lbs. Perhaps one of the most important events that have taken place in this year's operations is the arrangement made by Mr. Barker for securing the services of Mr. Mitchell, the mycologist to Ledbury Rubber Estates, and I am glad to say that Mr. Mitchell has entered into this work with an enthusiasm which is very gratifying indeed. It is too early to speak of the results from the action we have taken in this direction, but we anticipate very beneficial results and improvement on the estates from the work undertaken at the instigation and under the superintendence of Mr. Mitchell. I beg to formally move the adoption of the report and accounts.

MR. BARKER'S REPORT. Mr. Barker, in recording the resolution, said: "We entered into possession on January 1st, 1909, and I went out in December, 1908, to superintend the taking over and to lay down the lines of the first year's working. I have just returned from a second visit to the estates, and I am glad to be able to tell you that the instructions I gave have been loyally carried out, and I am sure that no one who saw the estates at the end of 1908 and at the end of 1909 would recognise them as the same. All the coffee has been cut out, as recommended by Mr. Harvey; the estates have been thoroughly cleaned weeded, roads and drains have been put in, buildings have been erected or are in course of erection, and great progress has been made with freeing the land from dead wood and stumps—a course to which Hevea is liable has proved to be desirable. During my recent visit I have been able to fix up satisfactory agreements with a sufficient permanent staff to ensure continuity of working, and that has been no light task. I do not if all of you recognise and differ in which the directors of the older rubber companies have to contend with at present on this question of staff. You are aware that a large number have also been floated in Singapore and Shanghai; but has it ever occurred to you where the managers and assistants for these numerous companies are to come from? Well, I can tell you that junior assistants, on \$200 or \$350 per month, are being offered \$700 a month, with in some cases a commission added to go as managers of these new companies; and can you be surprised that, with such inducements, men are tempted to desert their former employers? I am proud to be able to say that we have not, so far, lost a single man to another company, and I should like you to bear this loyalty of our staff in mind, later on at this meeting, you will be asked to vote a sum to bonus to employees' fund."

Replying to a question the chairman said: "It is probable we may make a call on January 1st, but before that, we do not need the money in the meantime. Mr. Fletcher said he noticed in the profit and loss account that the proportion under Colonial expenses worked out at over 2s. 4d. per lb. of rubber collected. That seemed rather a high figure, and perhaps the chairman could give some idea of what the figure would be next year. The price of the crop—7s. 7d. per lb.—was first rate, and at that rate the 3s. 4d. per lb. cost was not excessive; but should the price of rubber drop it would be interesting to know what the cost would be next year and the following year. It would seem that a rather large proportion of the crop charged and been debited to profit and loss account. The cost of tapping seemed rather low. Mr. Barker said it was true that this year rather more expenditure had been debited to reserve. It was a good thing when they were

getting the prices they were getting to do this, as far as could be considered fair. It was their policy while getting these good prices to do all the work on the estates it was possible to do, so that when prices went down they would have little to do (hear, hear). He could give no idea as to what the expense would be this year. They would have a larger crop to divide it into, and he thought the expenditure would be less next year and the year after it would be very considerably less, but we would not like to commit himself to what would actually happen. Mr. Rig said that, with regard to its first question that was asked about the calling up of more capital, he as one of the original owners when this was a private estate, and who had waited for years for a return on his capital, objected to any further call unless the money was wanted, because it seemed to him that it would be a disadvantage, rather than an advantage, and instead of increasing the dividend it might reduce it."

The chairman said the board would take the matter into consideration. The resolution was carried unanimously. The chairman moved: That a dividend at the rate of 17½ per cent. less income tax, be paid on the called up capital as on December 31, 1909; that the sum of £1,700 be transferred to reserve account; that the sum of £1,000 be transferred to employees' bonus fund, to be dealt with at the discretion of the directors; and that a sum of £553 7s. 9d. be carried forward.

BONUS FUND. Mr. Barker explained that a scheme had been drawn up under which such sums as they might from time to time vote to the bonus fund would be invested by trustees for the sole benefit of employees, in the first instance, in taking up the 5,000 shares reserved for allotment to employees and when those were exhausted, in such securities as the trustees might think fit. Under the scheme provision was made for an annual allowance after 10 years' service, and an increased allowance after 25 years' service. He assured them that the scheme, for which they asked them to grant £1,000, and for which they proposed to ask them annually to grant a small portion of their profits, was of little value to themselves in securing a loyal and contented staff.

The resolution was carried unanimously. Sir Charles Forrest moved:—That the appointment of Mr. S. Leonard Hunt as a director of the company be confirmed. He remarked that during Mr. Barker's absence abroad the services of Mr. Hunt were largely given towards the interests of the company, and with great advantage to it. Mr. T. Fears: I have very great pleasure in endorsing that resolution and in bearing out all that has been said. The resolution was carried unanimously. On the motion of the chairman, seconded by Mr. S. L. Hunt, Sir Charles Forrest was re-elected a director; and motion of Mr. H. O. Knowles, seconded by Mr. T. H. Wilson, Messrs. Fitzpatrick, Giam, Greenwood and Co., chartered accountants, were appointed auditors to the company at a remuneration of 2½ guineas. The proceedings then terminated.

HOLT'S BOAT AT KOWLOON.

THE "PERSEUS" IN HONGKONG DOCK.

29th ult.

Industrial agencies in Hongkong were never better emphasized than they were to-day when the great, big liner *Federal* liner *Perseus*, of the Ocean Steamship Co., was towed into dock at Kowloon at noon to-day. The Pacific Lloyd steamer, which was in the dock, was towed out of the dock by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., at Hongkong. She was taken in dock for the repair of one of the propeller blades damaged on her last voyage.

The fact of the docking of a Holt's steamer at Kowloon should interest the waggish tongue of denunciations who, like false prophets, spoke of the death-knell of the "senior company" being sounded with the completion of the Taikeo shipbuilding and repairing yard at Quarry Bay. The competing firms can do so—as is proved in the present instance—work in friendly rivalry. Taikeo evidently believes in the policy of "live and let live." Now that their big dock is engaged with the *Mongolia* occupying a berth, they have given the repairing of the blade of the *Perseus* to the Kowloon Dock, preferring that course to a dog-in-the-manger one by waiting a vacancy. That will be caused by the completion of the Hongkong Dock extension. Evidently, the large tonnage of vessels frequenting the port finds employment for the docking accommodation provided by private enterprise in the Colony.

CLAIM FOR DAMAGE TO CARGO.

A YOKOHAMA CASE.

In the Yokohama District Court, before Judge Hasegawa, the hearing was resumed on the 25th inst. of the action brought by the Kiito Gomen Kaisha, of Yokohama, and the Nippon Menka Kaisha, of Osaka, against the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., claiming ¥27,733 and ¥7,733 respectively as damages arising out of a fire on a lighter belonging to the defendant company which was used for landing cotton for plaintiffs from the P.M.S.S. *Mongalia* in December, 1908.

Mr. Ideura appeared for plaintiffs, reports the *Japan Gazette*, and Mr. Akiyama for defendants.

Captain Tittle, examined as a witness as to the cause of the fire, said that smoking by coals engaged in discharging cargo was prohibited on every steamer. The lighter in question was unprotected when the cotton was being discharged from the steamer, but after unloading was covered in, to prevent fire. Witness drew a sketch of the lighter in order to explain to the Court where the fire originated. Counsel for defendants showed witness a plan of the lighter, which was recognized by Captain Tittle. It having been alleged that the fire was caused by sparks from the funnel of a tugboat, Mr. Akiyama asked witness as to how long it would take cotton to ignite as a result of falling sparks, to which witness replied that in some cases goods smouldered for a day, and in other cases ten days, before the fire was actually discovered. Captain Tittle added that iron hoops, with which the bales of cotton were bound, produced sparks through friction during the process of discharging from the steamer. Mr. Ideura prayed the Court to summon Mr. S. Miyake, manager of the Yokohama Imported Raw Cotton Warehouse, as witness, while Mr. Akiyama applied for the summoning of an expert witness, whose name was not announced. These applications were granted, and the hearing was adjourned to the 29th inst. at 1 p.m.

THE greatest activity in building in the history of Zamboanga is on. Since January 1st, 1910, there have been ninety-three buildings permitted by the Provincial Engineer for building to erected within the fire-limits of the city. This represents a total investment of more than P50,000. The old pipe stacks are rapidly giving way to modern, well-constructed houses with iron roofs, and in less than a year there will not be a shack within the fire-limits.

BOUNTY-RED JAPANESE YARN.

COMPETITION WITH INDIAN TRADE.

The following letter in regard to the new Japanese tariff has been addressed by Mr. Munobandara Ramli, Chairman of the Bombay Indian Merchants' Chamber, to the Government of Bombay:

So far as the export trade of India with Japan is concerned, the Government of India is perfectly aware that the only important articles of merchandise are cotton and rice, the annual average of which for the last three years comes to 2,500,000 cwt. and 8,000,000 cwt. in quantity and Rs. 8,000,000 and Rs. 50,000,000 in value respectively. All other items of exports, indigo included, are wholly negligible, seeing that the above-named two commodities form four-fifths of the total exports to Japan. As far as rice is concerned, there is already an existing tariff thereon, and a committee are of opinion that it is hardly advisable to increase it. As to cotton, my Committee respectfully beg to invite the earnest consideration of the Government of India to the following facts.

Firstly, Japan is enabled to compete with exporters of Indian yarn in the common MARKET OF HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI, by reason of the subsidy on freight which is allowed to cotton importers by the Japanese Government either directly or indirectly. Secondly, by reason of the ports of Hongkong and Shanghai being at only a short distance from the Japanese ports, freight on yarn exported from Indian ports. Moreover it is notorious that even here some bounty is allowed by mill-owners.

As a result of these two operations it is well-known that Japan has successfully entered into the markets of China. Not only have Indian exports of yarn to Japan ceased but the growth of the exports of Japanese yarn to China has been greatly on the increase, at the expense of Indian exports to that country, during the last few years, as could be noticed from reports of Japanese maritime trade.

My Committee has to point out that but for these bounties Japanese yarn could not so successfully have competed with Indian yarn. So far then Japan has partly crippled the India yarn trade. Under the circumstances the Government of India would be perfectly justified in imposing such a duty on all raw cotton exported to Japan from India as may

NEUTRALISE THE ADVANTAGE which the Japanese cotton industry now enjoys. My Committee think that such a duty might have been very reasonably levied by the Government long ago, but since the Japanese Government has now chosen to embark on a policy of high protective tariffs, they are to impose the duty suggested to counterbalance the bounty which is in the opinion of the Committee, has enabled Japan to give a partial blow to the Indian cotton industry.

My Committee seriously apprehend that the yarn trade might in the future be even more greatly crippled and inhibited if the Government of India does not at this opportune stage recommend the Secretary of State, in the true interests of this country, to impose the countervailing duty proposed. In the opinion of my Committee such a duty will have the desired effect of protecting the Indian yarn industry against bounty-fed Japanese cotton industry. Such a duty can in no sense be considered an infringement of the basic principle of free trade recognised by the British Government.

WHAT IS MALARIA.

Dr. Malcolm Watson gave a very interesting lecture at Kuala Lumpur the other day. From this ill report in the Malay Mail we quote this section:—Malaria is not always a disease characterised by high temperatures. After a time a person may suffer from malaria and only have paroxysms in his blood, but no high temperature. He is gradually becoming immune. While a person is acquiring this immunity, he is in a low state of health, and attacked by the malarial microbes which surround him and which cannot affect him when in health, he succumbs to incidental diseases—like abscess, bowel diseases, etc. People are constantly admitted to hospitals with such diseases, and they have no symptoms of "fever," and it is only by microscopic examination of the blood that the real cause of the disease can be discovered and, of course, unless the real cause is treated, the patient dies. It takes some children about 6 to 10 years to become immune. The amount of malaria which is injected by a mosquito varies enormously in amount, and it is obviously worse to get fresh infection every night. It is in these places that malaria is most severe. If one gets only a small dose once and is not subject to further infection, the disease will probably die out in about three months, or, after old age, although there are instances of extraordinary longevity of a single strain. This idea of the quantity of malarial infections is one of great importance practically. Small quantities injected occasionally lead to immunity, while severe injections are apt to lead to death.

THE SAILOR KING AND THE MERCHANT SEAVICH.

THE KING'S CLEMENCY.

Having learnt that as an act of clemency marking the accession to the Throne of His Majesty King George V. it had been decreed that the discharge by 500 men which had been ordered by the Board of Trade owing to failure to join their ships, and to other causes, be returned to their owners, the Imperial Merchant Service Guild at once made representations to the Board of Trade suggesting that a similar act of grace might be extended to the captains and officers of the British Merchant Service whose certificates are at present under suspension owing to different causes. The Guild have now received the following communication from the Marine Department of the Board of Trade:—

"Sir—In reply to your letter of the 24th inst. asking that the certificates of officers, which have been suspended by Courts of Inquiry, should be returned as an act of clemency on the accession of King George, I am directed by the Board of Trade to state that, with His Majesty's approval, they have decided to return at once those certificates which have been suspended for acts of professional default and to remit one third of the original period of suspension in the case of those officers whose certificates have been suspended for offences involving persons' misconduct.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

(Signed) WALTER J. HOWELL, The Secretary, Imperial Merchant Service Guild, Liverpool.

We feel sure that the concession which our Sailor King has been pleased to grant, will be greatly appreciated by his loyal subjects serving under the Red Ensign.

JUNE SETTLEMENT IN SHANGHAI.

TRADE ASPHYXIATED.

Rarely, if ever, in the annals of the history of the Shanghai share market has it been so sorely tried as it will be next week, and it is the dearest wish of all that the resultant evils will be reducible to a minimum. Although such an unpropitious amount of business does not mean the cessation of the normal course of business so far as it pertains to the normal course; and all interest, therefore, is centred in rubber shares. The "boom" has worked itself to death, and nobody who has the interest of the trade of the Far East and prosperity at heart need be sorry for it. On several occasions, we have unremotely pointed out the harm it was working. Our trade has been asphyxiated to the very

VERGE OF DEATH.

and should now be thankful that the period of its asphyxiation is after all at an end; and with the administration of efficacious restoratives it should revive to a state of activity which should have been its portion but for the death-grip of the rubber-gamble.

It is needless for us to repeat that we have great hopes of the recovery of the Shanghai market, which has been badly introduced—brought to an extent undreamt of by any business-man in the Far East; and as to how we should best safeguard our interests, and that of the hundred of Chinese shareholders who have unhesitatingly confided their wealth to the care of the foreigner, we shall refer to elsewhere. Already we have more wealth invested in a single industry than it is healthy for the body politic of the city. No sign of it is needed than the fact that the public are

TAKING LITTLESTLY TO NEW PROPOSITIONS.

As it happens, the new propositions are rarely worth the attention that some of the old propositions deserved.

But, what of the present? We have recklessly gambled, and the day of long-awaited correction has come, in spite of Micawberian hopes of "something turning up" to the very last minute. This

EXTENT OF THE CRISIS.

can easily be seen from the unimpaired table which shows the depreciation in value of some of our principal shares during four periods between March 31 and June 30.

	March 31	April 30	May 31	June 30
Domestic	70 sales or 1/2 sellers 31 sales 47 sales	40 sales 47 sales 31 sales 47 sales	30 sales 47 sales 31 sales 47 sales	30 sales 47 sales 31 sales 47 sales
Alumina	40 sales 47 sales 31 sales 47 sales	30 sales 47 sales 31 sales 47 sales	30 sales 47 sales 31 sales 47 sales	30 sales 47 sales 31 sales 47 sales
Cement	40 sales 47 sales 31 sales 47 sales	30 sales 47 sales 31 sales 47 sales	30 sales 47 sales 31 sales 47 sales	30 sales 47 sales 31 sales 47 sales
Steel	40 sales 47 sales 31 sales 47 sales	30 sales 47 sales 31 sales 47 sales	30 sales 47 sales 31 sales 47 sales	30 sales 47 sales 31 sales 47 sales
Iron	40 sales 47 sales 31 sales 47 sales	30 sales 47 sales 31 sales 47 sales	30 sales 47 sales 31 sales 47 sales	30 sales 47 sales 31 sales 47 sales
Coal	40 sales 47 sales 31 sales 47 sales	30 sales 47 sales 31 sales 47 sales	30 sales 47 sales 31 sales 47 sales	30 sales 47 sales 31 sales 47 sales
Oil	40 sales 47 sales 31 sales 47 sales	30 sales 47 sales 31 sales 47 sales	30 sales 47 sales 31 sales 47 sales	30 sales 47 sales 31 sales 47 sales
Wool	40 sales 47 sales 31 sales 47 sales	30 sales 47 sales 31 sales 47 sales	30 sales 47 sales 31 sales 47 sales	30 sales 47 sales 31 sales 47 sales
Flax	40 sales 47 sales 31 sales 47 sales	30 sales 47 sales 31 sales 47 sales	30 sales 47 sales 31 sales 47 sales	30 sales 47 sales 31 sales 47 sales
Yarn	40 sales 47 sales 31 sales 47 sales	30 sales 47 sales 31 sales 47 sales	30 sales 47 sales 31 sales 47 sales	30 sales 47 sales 31 sales 47 sales
Textiles	40 sales 47 sales 31 sales 47 sales	30 sales 47 sales 31 sales 47 sales	30 sales 47 sales 31 sales 47 sales	30 sales 47 sales 31 sales 47 sales
Others	40 sales 47 sales 31 sales 47 sales	30 sales 47 sales 31 sales 47 sales	30 sales 47 sales 31 sales 47 sales	30 sales 47 sales 31 sales 47 sales

PROMOTERS OF RUBBER COMPANIES.

have without exception made the best of the situation, except in the case of those who came late in the day. The manipulations of the market, to keep up the prices as high as possible, by not a few of them, may have no ethical justification. But one has to take things as they are, and it is well known that such manipulations are with a "boom"; there is little use in the public, the brokers or the promoters regarding each other, as being responsible for the situation. All of them entered into this game of chance, with eyes wide open, and in all such games the losers will be the many, and the lucky few. Philanthropy is no part of any business programme, and the wild-cat schemes now proposed to relieve the distress are only practicable in a Utopian Society.

COMMERCIA

—

it business has started to pick up. The market is chafing with more bills than it can handle. China's lights are still winking and the ad at S. K. Koppa are asked for it. The bills are not a sharp catalyst at this stage. "Lamp" is the legend for it. S. K. Koppa is the man who has been mentioned a half business in the past. South China Morning Post have been slightly over their set value. Lighthouse has been at T. 1.30.

16 Singapore Stocks—Singapore and Johore have been doing well. The market is round about S. K. Koppa and the bills are payable on 10th June. A small, sharp

The feature of the Rubber Share Market kept

of students; throughout, the weak-
ness change in the price of the raw materi-
als, there quotations have kept in line
of for the whole period with a fair, low
of success, passing on sterling shares. There
are also been inquiries for Singapore
shares, the demand going on the better
Investment concerns. These inquiries
are likely to a fair amount of business
between Hongkong and Shanghai and
overseas, stimulated prices upwards.

Dividends.—The Vallambrosa Rubber Co.,
have announced a final dividend of 3/6.
The price of Fies Hard Para closed, as it
closed at the beginning of the week, at 10s.
10 lb.

Anglo Malays have been dull in at 28 1/2, and
and are now wanted at the latter rate.

Malagars have found buyers at 7/6 and 7/8
at the close have no sellers under 7/6.

Barney United have not been in demand and
rate comes unchanged at 25/- prem.

London Antiquarians have experienced
at auctions with sales at 30/1. 32/6 and
36/6 prem, closing earlier at 5 1/2 pm.
Sungla have liquides at 6/6 without in-
creasing sales.
London Venturers have been sold at 6/- and
if close can probably be had at 6 1/2/-
Mercurians are steady at 8/-
Edinburgh are unchanged and without business
report, at 92/6
London Asiatics have been dealt in at 7/-
during the early part of the week, but can now
be had at 16/6
Bangkaha have buyers from London at 32/6
m.
United Serdags have been taken off the

United Sulmatras were placed at 12/-, but are easier at 11/6.

umatra, Paras have come into favour with
ers from London at 13/3.
algowais have been done at \$19 and \$19,
log with probable buyers at \$19.
haugat Sardas have found local buyers

yer Panas have risen to \$121, at which rate
 are on offer.
 siums have been dealt in at \$7 and \$67,
 ing with probable sellers at \$18.
 ealeases come easier at \$475, with local
 at \$265.
 ndragias are steady at \$25.
 egraphs after small sales at \$15 are inquired
 at \$12.
 andycrofts bareliquities at \$34 from Singa-
 pore and Johore are steady at \$17.
 alled Siamers are unchanged at \$2, at
 ch price there are buyers on rights.
 yer Kunings are wanted at \$4 from Singa-
 pore.
 eentials are in request at the slightly improv-
 ed rate of \$2. 3/4.
 phinstones are firm and can be placed at \$4.
 Exchange.—The Bank's closing T.T. quote-
 s are as follows:—
 On London 1/9 1/2
 " Shanghai 74 1/2
 " Singapore 74 1/2
 ELLIS AND ELLIS.

SINGAPORE QUOTATIONS.
 esters, Ellis and Ellis advise us of the re-
 sults of the following telegraphic quotations
 Singapore to-day:—
 12.50 p.m.
 Alar Gajahs

[illegible]

ROBBERS' ELITE RETURNS

	April	May	Total
Allagar	2,400	3,100	5,500
Alor Pongu	1,150	1,875	3,025
Alma	600	600	1,200
Anglo Malay	48,859	47,953	96,812
Ayer Kuning	273	—	273
Baligowah	8,073	9,778	17,851
Bastang	1,381	1,716	3,097
Batu Caves	10,912	12,250	23,162
Batu Tiga	6,133	6,512	12,645
Berani	10,000	—	10,000
Beverly	5,761	8,043	13,804
Bikam	—	785	785
Bukit Kajang	3,351	3,834	7,185
Bukit Lintang	30,900	—	30,900
Caray United	3,000	3,320	6,320
Castellfield	2,700	3,030	5,730
Changkat Serdang	3,003	3,003	6,006
Changkat Salak	—	901	901
Cleary	9,450	—	9,450
Compend Malay	21,955	—	21,955
Caladonia	17,687	—	17,687
Damansara	13,317	—	13,317
Edinburgh	5,800	6,400	12,200
Federated (Sg.)	6,895	—	6,895
F.M.S. Rubber	20,130	31,870	52,000
Gedong	—	13,500	13,500
Glenashel	2,045	1,621	3,666
Glenashel	2,350	3,120	5,470
Golden Hope	6,850	5,877	12,727
Golconda	11,807	—	11,807
Harpender	6,485	—	6,485
Hawwood	—	937	937
High & Lowlands	42,265	36,043	78,308
Indo Kencana	12,170	12,170	24,340
Jagra	1,710	9,674	11,384
Johang	16,870	18,500	35,370
Kapar Para	10,611	—	10,611
Kampong	6,293	7,714	14,007
Kempsey	2,043	—	2,043
Kepong	2,425	2,730	5,155
Kota Tinggi	504	—	504
Kuala Klang	1,759	—	1,759
Kuala Lumpur	2,410	—	2,410
Kuala Lumpur	38,000	38,500	76,500
Kuala Lumpur	14,710	17,185	31,895
Labu	19,880	37,778	57,658
Ledbury	6,134	9,009	15,143
Linggi	60,000	61,500	121,500
London	9,774	12,050	21,824
Malacca Plant	24,000	21,000	45,000
Marion	17,281	1,761	19,042
North Hummock	4,659	5,189	9,848
Nova Scotia	—	8,480	8,480
Pajam	2,300	2,400	4,700
Pataling	28,144	27,057	55,201
Pegoh	3,000	3,201	6,201
Perak Plant	9,078	—	9,078
Port Dickson	582	—	582
Rambai	975	671	1,646
Rimba Robber	4,190	5,613	9,803
Rubana	—	10,000	10,000
Rubana	1,112	1,490	2,602
Ruber G. G. S. S.	4,043	3,434	7,477
Songat	5,593	6,005	11,598
Selangor	5,015	5,780	10,795
Selangor	3,100	3,910	7,010
Sungai Kapar	14,300	—	14,300
Sundaycroft	5,000	5,395	10,395
Seaford	15,110	14,374	29,484
Selangor	34,335	—	34,335
Seremban	31,445	31,516	62,961
Seremban	4,305	6,000	10,305
Shelford	5,800	—	5,800
Singapore	6,105	10,056	16,161
Singapore	5,300	4,950	10,250
Singapore	29,000	21,900	50,900
Singapore	2,435	2,103	4,538
Tall Ayer	—	200	200
Trafalgar	270	—	270
Troop	—	160	160
United Singapore	1,300	1,420	2,720
Valambrosa	30,000	—	30,000

[All totals are calculated for the calendar year (instead of the financial year), which differs with many companies. Managers of Estates, returns for which are above list are incomplete, will help to make the list more useful if they will kindly fill in the gaps. — Singapore Free Press.]

A Native was fined \$50 at the Magistrate on Thursday morning for selling opium.

The British Minister in Peking has communicated with the War Office on the increase of duty on opium in Canton.

The latest case of plague to be reported—the sixteenth of the year—came from New Market Street, where an Chinaman died of the disease to-day.

HEAVY rains sometimes lead Indians who ought to have their eyes open into trouble. An Indian policeman was charged before Mr. E. R. Hallifax at the Magistrate on Friday with sleeping on duty and was remanded.

THE Colonial Treasurer proceeded against three shopkeepers in the Police Court on Friday for giving untimely receipts. Two of the defendants were each fined \$50 while the third party escaped lightly with \$5.

FIFTEEN Chinese appeared in the Police Court on Thursday for gambling in No. 44, Square Street. The two keepers were each fined \$50, two small boys were ordered to pay \$2 each, while the rest were each fined in the sum of \$4.

IN the course of an action in the summary Court on Friday morning, it was stated that the amount of the sum due a certain party was \$354.65, on which sum \$85.79 interest was now due, thus the interest exceeding the principal.

WHEN the steamer *Hong Moh* next arrives at Singapore an interesting ceremony will take place. The United States Consul, on behalf of his Government, will present to Mr. Gardner, chief officer of the vessel, a gold watch in recognition of a deed of gallantry performed in the Atlantic some time ago.

THREE Sikhs appeared before Mr. E. R. Hallifax at the Magistrate on Thursday on a charge of fighting outside the King Edward Hotel on Wednesday afternoon. One of the men had a large blood stain on his tunic and showed signs of rough handling. Evidence having been taken, the case was remanded, bail being allowed in the sum of \$50 each. Mr. J. H. Gardner appeared for the defendants.

THE passengers and crew of the liner *Mongolia* which arrived at Manila on Sunday morning from San Francisco had the unique experience of a severe earthquake. The big liner was off the Philippines and it was 1 1/2 on Friday afternoon when the first shock came. It gave the huge craft a jolt that startled every one on board. Some thought that the vessel had touched bottom, others that there had been a collision with a whale or a piece of submerged wreckage, others that the ship had snapped off.

VESSELS IN PORT

STEAMERS	FROM	AGENTS	DATE
Amara Br. s.s., 1,565, C. J. Matlock, 25th June	From Ghana Sugar—J. M. & Co.		
Amigo, Ger. s.s., 821, W. Langewieser, 1st July	Swatow 25th June Gen.—J. & Co.		
Cheong Shing, Br. s.s., 1,105, Liddell, 1st June	Quatou 30th June Gen.—J. M. & Co.		
Chowia, Ger. s.s., 1,055, F. Schmitz, 14th June	Bangkok and Hoihow 5th June Rice—B. & S.		
Chowia, Ger. s.s., 1,115, W. Gathemann, 25th June	Bangkok 17th June Rice—B. & S.		
Clim Br. s.s., 2,311, Bland, 23rd June—Tian	19th June Ballast—A. P. & Co.		
Dalgi Maru, Jap. s.s., 854, H. Murayama, 29th June	Swatow 28th June Gen.—O. S. K.		
Dorwent, Br. s.s., 1,562, J. Jenkins, 20th June	Saigon 17th June Rice—Man Fat & Co.		
Edkdale, Br. s.s., 1,946, W. Adam, 26th June	Adoo 31st May Ballast—Order.		
Fitzpatrick, Br. s.s., 2,838, R. E. Hutchinson, 20th June	Moji 14th June Coal—Order.		
Foochow, Br. s.s., 1,128, Vincent, 27th June	Nawchuan and Tinian 23rd June Gen.—B. & S.		
Fook Sang, Br. s.s., 1,087, T. A. Mitchell, 1st July	Moji 25th June Gen.—J. M. & Co.		
Haoui, Fr. s.s., 741, Pannier, 1st July—Hain	phong and Pakhol 23rd June Gen.—A. R. Marty.		
Hopsang, Br. s.s., 1,359, J. N. Hay, 29th June	Saigon 20th June Rice—J. M. & Co.		
Huo, Fr. s.s., 741, Pannier, 1st July—Hain	phong 5th May Gen.—M. & Co.		
Hsingshun, Chi. s.s., 809, Marakami, 24th June	Amoy 20th June Ballast—Order.		
Johanne, Ger. s.s., 951, M. Island, 1st July	Singapore and Hoihow 19th June Gen.—J. & Co.		
Kaga Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,147, Omoto, 30th June	Dalay 24th June Coal—N. Y. K.		
Kailong, Br. s.s., 987, Warrack, 24th June	Iloilo 25th June Sugar—B. & S.		
Keong Wai, Ger. s.s., 1,115, J. Kohler, 25th June	Bangkok via Hoihow 1st June Rice—B. & S.		
Kiang Ping, Chi. s.s., 1,112, Uddin, 29th June	Chinkiang 25th June Gen.—Chico.		
Korat, Ger. s.s., 1,213, W. Schmidt, 33rd June	Bangkok 23rd June Rice—Order.		
Kumeric, Br. s.s., 4,006, J. Mathie, 23rd June	Manila 21st June Ballast—D. & Co., Ltd.		
Kwangle, Chi. s.s., 1,459, Lincoln, 33rd June	Canton 29th June Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co.		
Macaw, Ger. s.s., 993, C. Wolff, 27th June	Bangkok 18th June and Kobachang 21st June—B. & S.		
Mongolia, Am. s.s., 8,750, E. P. Kitt, 26th June	San Francisco 24th May Gen.—G. J. Hatton.		
Nam Sang, Br. s.s., 1,591, P. M. B. Lake, 28th June	Calcutta 12th June Penang and Singapore 22nd June—J. M. & Co.		
Petchaburi, Ger. s.s., 1,373, C. Gotschew, 1st July	Bangkok and Swatow 3rd June Rice and Timber—B. & S.		
Pheum, Panh, Br. s.s., 1,016, J. H. Scott, 1st July	Saigon 25th June Rice Gen.—Wo Fat Sing.		
Pissaulok, Ger. s.s., 1,107, D. Reimers, 27th June	Bangkok 21st June Rice and Timber—B. & S.		
Selja, Nor. s.s., 778, Olaf Lie, 25th June	Portland, Or. 8th May Gen.—P. & A. S. S. Co.		
Sui Sang, Br. s.s., 1,750, M. Picknell, 27th June	Ching-wan-lin 20th June Coal—J. M. & Co.		
Tean, Br. s.s., 1,346, A. W. Outerbridge, 1st July	Manila 28th June Gen.—B. & S.		
Telmach, Br. s.s., 1,346, Edwards, 21st June	Saigon 17th June Rice—Wo Fat Sing.		
Tenyo Maru, Jap. s.s., 7205, E. Han, 28th June	Saigon 31st May Gen.—T. K. K.		
Tijlwoong, Dutch s.s., 3,651, A. Pander, 27th June	Batavia 19th June—J. C. J. L.		
Tsurugisan Maru, Jap. s.s., 4,128, N. Awoki, 27th June	Manila 22nd June Coal—M. B. K.		
Tymeric, Br. s.s., 2,159, Robt. McIlwaine, 25th June	Newcastle, N.S.W. 3rd June Coal—Capt. J. McBride.		
Vesfold, Nor. s.s., 1,771, Berthelsen, 16th June	Peking 18th June Ballast—A. T. & Co.		
Volung, Br. s.s., 1,999, St. Jackson, 6th June	Singapore and Tarkian 19th June Pango-lan—A. P. & Co.		
Wing Sang, Br. s.s., 1,425, P. Mania, 1st July	Saigon 16th June Rice—J. M. & Co.		
Yensang, Br. s.s., 1,138, P. H. Rolfe, 17th June	Manila 25th June Gen.—J. M. & Co.		
Yin, Br. s.s., 1,618, R. Rodger, 27th June	Manila 24th June Hemp, Sugar and Gen.—S. T. & Co.		

STEAMERS EXPECTED

VESSEL	FROM	AGENTS	DATE
Komang	Calcutta	J. M. & Co.	July 3
Korea	San Francisco	P. M. Co.	July 4
Seattle Maru	Moji	O. S. K.	July 4
Avi Maru	Shanghai	N. Y. K.	July 4
Nikko Maru	Thailand	N. Y. K.	July 4
Ernest Simons	Saigon	M. M.	July 4
Karsanga	abang	T. & Co.	July 5
Wakata Maru	Nagasaki	N. Y. K.	July 5
Wakata Maru	Nagasaki	N. Y. K.	July 5
Emp. of India	Singapore	N. Y. K.	July 6
Inaba Maru	Yokohama	N. Y. K.	July 10
Nippon Maru	San Francisco	P. M. Co.	July 19
Siberia	San Francisco	P. M. Co.	July 29

DOCK RETURNS

VESSEL	FROM	AGENTS	DATE
Valden	San Francisco	Dock	July 1
Zafro	San Francisco	Dock	July 1
Gloria	San Francisco	Dock	July 1
Serie Bandor	San Francisco	Dock	July 1
H.M.S. Whiting	San Francisco	Dock	July 1
Chowia	San Francisco	Dock	July 1
Hongsho	San Francisco	Dock	July 1
Rob. Lebrudy	San Francisco	Dock	July 1
Olga	San Francisco	Dock	July 1
Selja	San Francisco	Dock	July 1
Vesfold	San Francisco	Dock	July 1

TAIKOO DOCKS

VESSEL	FROM	AGENTS	DATE
Signal	San Francisco	Dock	July 1
Union	San Francisco	Dock	July 1
Shast	San Francisco	Dock	July 1
Hephertus	San Francisco	Dock	July 1
Barometer	San Francisco	Dock	July 1
Temperature	San Francisco	Dock	July 1
Humidity	San Francisco	Dock	July 1
Barometer	San Francisco	Dock	July 1

SHARE QUOTATIONS

Supplied by Messrs. H. S. KADOORIN & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS	NO. OF SHARES	VALUE	PAID UP	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT	LAST DIVIDEND	INTEREST AT PRESENT GOVERNMENT RATES ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS
BANKS				RESERVE	AT WORKING ACCOUNT		
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	110,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000	\$1,000,000	2 1/2% for half year ending 31.12.09 @ 2 1/2% 1909=25.11	4 1/2% \$95 sellers \$95 1/2
National Bank of China, Limited	90,000	17	17	\$4,000 \$4,000 \$4,000	\$30,558	2 1/2% (London 1/8) for 1909	8 1/2 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES							
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$350	\$50	\$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000	none	\$10 for 1908	6 1/2 17 1/2 sellers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	15	15	\$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000	Tia 107,573	Final of 7/6 making 15/- for 1908	5 1/2 Tia 115
Union Insurance Society of Canton	13,400	\$350	\$100	\$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000	\$107,084	Final of \$30 per share, making in all \$50 per share for 1908 and an interim dividend of \$50 per share for 1909	6 1/2 \$50 sellers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$50	\$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000	\$107,617	\$10 for 1908 and interim of \$3 for 1909	7 1/2 \$100
FIRE INSURANCES							
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$30	\$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	36 and bonus \$2 for 1908	7 1/2 \$114 sales
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$350	\$50	\$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	\$27 for 1908	8 1/2 \$150 buyers
SHIPPING							
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$25	\$25	\$7,743 \$7,743 \$7,743	Dr. \$3,777	\$4 1/2 for 1906	3 \$7 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000	nil	\$1 1/2 for year ending 30.6.1908	3 \$1 1/2 sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$107,100 \$107,100 \$107,100	\$107,100	Final of \$2 1/2 for account 1910	8 1/2 \$13 sellers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	65	65	\$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000	\$13,755	\$6 1/2 for 1907 on Preference shares only @ 2 1/2% 11/10=33.154	5 1/2 \$66
Do. (Deferred)	60,000	65	65	\$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000	\$13,755	3rd in. of 2 1/2% per sh. (comp. No. 12) making in all 4 1/2% for 1908 and interim of 1 1/2% for ac. '09	5 1/2 10 1/2 ex div.
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	61	61	\$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	A dividend of 7 1/2% for y. ending 30.1.1910	4 1/2 \$148 sellers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000	\$1,159		3 1/2 \$148 sellers
REFINERIES							
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$500,000 \$500,000 \$500,000	Dr. \$1,000	\$10 per share for 1909	5 1/2 \$168 buyers
London Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	\$500,000 \$500,000 \$500,000	Dr. \$1,000	\$5 for 1897	5 1/2 \$168 buyers
Perk Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tia 50	Tia 50	Tia 100,000 Tia 100,000 Tia 100,000	Tia 6 00	Tia 10 for year ending 31.3.09	5 1/2 Tia 8 1/2 sales
MINING							
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	61	61	\$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000	\$1,435	Final of 1/6 making 3/- for 1909	9 1/2 Tia 1 1/2
Headwaters Mining Company	50,000	Pa. 10	Pa. 10	\$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000	none	First year	Pa. 1 1/2
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	61	61	\$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000	none	\$1 per share 15th dividend	5 1/2 \$7 buyers
Oriental Consolidated Mining Co., Ltd.	50,000	G 510	G 510	\$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000	none	Final of Gold \$0.65 for 1909 in all \$1.15	5 1/2 \$

Intimination.

Powell's
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LTD.
HONGKONG.

THE ENDURING EAST.

IMPRESSIONS OF PEKIN.

Pekin, 3 May.

A throbbing, continuous note, like the minor key of an organ blown unceasingly, seemed to come from a flock of pigeons that circled above our heads at some yesterday evening. I looked thinking to see some Chinese "kite" of huge proportions fluttering very low, yet how could a kite fly in the deathly still air that hung over the city? Then I thought that perhaps my Western ears were not attuned to Oriental sounds, that among the peculiar ways things have in this peculiar land sound here was not like a ventriloquist quality. But I could not see a creature piping with ceaseless breath within my range of vision on the earth.

I hailed an Italian friar who has been in China as many years as I have days, and asked where the long note came from.

"From the pigeons," he replied, lifting his head.

"From the pigeons?" I exclaimed. It seemed impossible, for they were well up in the air, and no bird sound could be so loud, so constant and unvarying.

"It is not a natural sound," my friend replied in broken English; "the Chinese do it. They take quills, cut off the ends, which they split making tiny pipes, and fasten under the bird's wings."

"It means a storm," he continued. "At this season of the year it will be a dust storm. They are sent out to warn the people."

THE DUST STORM.

This morning the air was still calm. I rose early and, having forgotten the warning, went with a friend for a morning stroll to the outer walls, which we climbed. To the east the sun shone brilliantly from a pale blue sky, but to the west a yellow bank appeared obscuring everything beyond it. It was fascinating to watch the approach of this cloud of dust-laden air which would soon envelop us. Gradually it cloaked from our vision orchards and farm-houses and the little stream that passed less than a quarter of a mile away.

The storm was upon us when we climbed down to the gates within which the rickshaws were taking in their canvas signs and awnings and closing their doors, and people of the class that possess handkerchiefs were covering their mouths and noses.

The rickshaws welcomed us and the storm for they knew that they would receive double fares for pushing through it to our residence. We passed a party of American tourists likewise in rickshaws, the lad as calmly veiled, so that we could not see their faces, one of the men hiding even his eyes under a large silk handkerchief, letting the coolies take them where they would. Some wealthier Chinamen in Pekin carts drawn by mules were provided with motor-goggles.

We saw a small boy with his pigtail done up in a knot like a woman's vigorously dusting a huge, red-canopied coffin set out in front of the low house in which the dead had lived. It was as large that it sheltered the house from the storm. Two men bringing a spotted paper horse and cart for the use of the deceased in the future world, had difficulty in keeping the flimsy animal from bucking at the middle.

A "BARBARIC" AGE.

Hot water took away the cakes that had accumulated round our eyes and mouths and in our ears; and we changed clothes, handing the dust-covered ones over to our "boys" to be beaten like carpets. Then, pitying the poor fellows who of necessity went about their work in the broad roadway before our window, we sat and watched our first dust storm in Pekin.

At moments clouds obscured the vision through the windows; and when the atmosphere was clearest the sun shone only like a lantern—one of those pale round Chinese lanterns to be seen in Chinese paintings, perfectly round and white, like a shield of pearl in a huge haze of yellow.

But why pity the Chinese for living in this country? Do they not laugh at us? Is theirs not the world to live in, our the land of the outer barbarians? They are philosophers; these pigtailed people. Life is hard, but they do not worry over it. Indeed, they could hardly exist if they did. They know that every man must eat his peck of dirt and die. We "barbarians" trouble ourselves much to avoid a peck, yet they come to us in one way or another, chiefly through our kitchen door. John Chinaman troubles not.

How his hungry tongue relishes the dust-covered pasties kneaded by hands that stop from time to time to pet a pariah dog or even, if I may be so plain, to hunt for vermin! How he gulps down the dust-laden tea poured from the great copper kettle at the stall on the corner beneath our window! He has schooled himself to take water only when it is boiled, and now he does not care for it cold. In fact the cholera germ is dead!

How would the Chinaman live were he not to get upon life as he finds it? Is it not well that he is a philosopher?

MARRIAGES AND FUNERALS.

A train of twenty Gobi dromedaries pass by laden with yellow tiles for a new pavilion or temple in the "Forbidden City," that innermost enclosure of the several cities composing Pekin. Yellow is the imperial color, and glazed tiles are the best roofing to withstand the torrential rains of winter and the penetrating dust of the dry season. The two humped, long-necked, cushion-footed dromedaries should be lordly beasts, but they are slaves of the Mongol, who has long since despaired of fighting dirt.

Some weird drums and a delicate piping approach through the storm. The strange music is only dimly visible, and we cannot tell what follows them. A funeral? A wedding? A dance? A procession? A funeral? A wedding? A dance? A procession? A funeral? A wedding? A dance? A procession?

abroad, our Whips close to the curbing, an either side of traffic, which passes between them. The huge drums and the formidable musical instruments are painted to resemble polished brass or gold, they are all light wood or tin.

The band passes out of sight and sound. Then, two, walking along the curb-stone on either side of the road, come weird old men and boys, some hardly large enough to bear the tall poles they carry, all dressed alike in cloaks supplied them by the undertaker, who caters to show goods and hired men for either funerals or weddings. The people who carry the lanterns, banners, umbrellas, spear, shield, and great gilded cases of paper on thin wood supposed to contain the bride's trousseau and dowry, are the idlers and the unemployed of the Chinese capital; and, I tell you, it is a startling experience to stand between the million files of the two-by-two and scan the faces of these most miserable people of the great Celestial city, wrapped for an hour in cloaks of gaudy blue and wearing ridiculous hats like black pie plates with a red plume stuck in the centre of each.

A PREHENSILE PREP.

It is a bride that follows the long parade on this duty; and she is of a wealthy family, for her rich red silk and many tassels is borne by as many as eight lean porters, gorgeously attired. The curators are all drawn tightly, and the stranger who does not know that this is the custom might think that the purpose is to keep the dust from the maiden's bridal dress and her painted face. This is the carriage of the bride who is content, as a Western girl would never be, to let her show go on with her unseeing and unseeing. But the parents decree that this shall be, and in China the parents' will is law, for son and daughter alike, whom they pledge in matrimony to suit themselves.—Frederick Moore in *Morning Leader*.

ALLEGED RUBBER HORRORS.

SAID TO BE WORSE THAN THE CONGO.

The serious allegations published some months ago in the *Morning Leader* as to the conditions under which rubber has been collected in Peru and Colombia, are being considered jointly by the British and United States Governments. The following letter, dated Foreign Office, 19 May, has been received by the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society:

Sir,—I am directed by Secretary Sir E. Grey to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th inst., and to inform you, in reply, that the question of the alleged ill-treatment of Indians in the Putumayo Valley is engaging the most serious attention of His Majesty's Government, who are in communication with the United States Government with regard to the best course to pursue in the matter.

No consular reports have been received on this subject which can be made public.

COMPANY'S DENIAL.

Sir Edward Grey's letter was in reply to one sent by Mr. Travers Buxton on behalf of the Committee of the Aborigines Protection Society on 15 May, urging that certain features should be emphasized, particularly in view of the attitude now assumed by the company, which is an absolute refusal to attach any credence to the public charges made against its agents.

The committee states that the documents in the possession of the society "not only bear upon them, in its opinion, the stamp of truth, but are replete with minute details. Many of these grave allegations as to the methods used in the collection of rubber in the territories of the company and the gross outrages which have been systematically committed on the native labourers by its employees have been reproduced in the British Press in a manner so definite and explicit that had the syndicate in question been able to establish its position in the Courts, large damages would certainly have been awarded."

"WORSE THAN THE CONGO."

"It has been stated that the condition of affairs in the Putumayo Valley is identical with those prevailing at the worst period of the Congo State administration. The society has for several years given much of its time to that question, and, therefore, feels competent to compare the two questions."

"It has come to the conclusion that in many of its features the system of enforced rubber collection closely resembles that of the Congo State; moreover, my committee does not hesitate to say that nothing reported from the Congo has equalled in horror some of the acts alleged in detail against this rubber syndicate."

The nature of the evidence is indeed too revolting to permit of full publicity, but the documents are at the disposal of His Majesty's Government, should they desire to examine them."

In view of the fact that this syndicate is a British company, and that several of its directors and principal shareholders are British subjects, the society urges the Government to request the Peruvian Government to permit the presence of the British Consul during the proposed inquiry, in order that a full report may be made to the British Government.

In forwarding the correspondence for publication, the society appeals to public opinion for support, by resolution and otherwise, of its efforts to secure alleviation for suffering natives.

Public Company

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY.

An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the OFFICE of the General Manager, at Noon, on MONDAY, 4th July, to consider the proposed extension of plant and premises.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.
Hongkong and Shanghai.

Intiminations.

DONE BY TRYING.

Nobody can tell what he can do till he tries. When a thing ought to be done, the modern spirit moves us to keep working away at it until it is done. In the face of this idea the "impossible" vanishes. Where there's a will, there's a way. "If we could but rob cod liver oil of its sickening taste and smell and then combine it with two or three other ingredients we should possess the best remedy in the world for certain diseases that are now practically incurable." So said a famous English physician twenty-five years ago. "But I will never be done," he added. "You can no more turn cod liver oil into a pleasant palatable medicine, than you can turn the Codfish itself into a Bird of Paradise." Yet he lived to admit that in

WAMPOL'S PREPARATION the "impossible" had been accomplished. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. This remedy is freed from the bad peculiarities Dr. Frothingham so detested, and it is precisely the splendid medicine he wished for. Use it freely and confidently for Anemia, Hysteria, Wasting Complaints, Blood Impurities, Asthma, and Throat and Lung Troubles. Dr. W. H. B. Atkins, F. R. C. P., London, M. D. C. M., Victoria University, M. B., Toronto University, Consulting Physician to Home for Incurables, Physician to Toronto General Hospital, says: "I am much pleased to state that the results from using Wampol's Preparation of Cod Liver Oil have been uniformly satisfactory; it appealed to me as being prepared according to correct scientific principles." It increases the appetite and influences the digestion of food; it is delicious to take, will not disappoint you and is effective from the first dose. "It represents the dawn of progress." At chemists everywhere.

FRENCH STORE.

NOTICE.

We beg to inform our numerous customers and the public in general that we have been appointed Agent for the "CREME SIMON" and all Simon's Products for Toilet Requisites, Perfumery, Powder, Soap, etc.

INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1910.

NEW SHOP
JUST OPENED!!

DO NOT MISS LOOKING AT
OUR WONDERFUL SELEC-
TIONS OF
RARE JEWELS,
&c., &c., &c.

MOHIDEEN &
CO.

Dealers in
CEYLON PRECIOUS
STONES, &c.,
88 & 40, QUEEN'S ROAD
CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1910.

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HEAD OFFICE—No. 83, Des Voeux Road West
TIMBER YARD—Kennedy Town.

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SAW MILL OWNERS,
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I HAVE always on hand large stock of American Fir, Douglas Fir, Oregon Pine, Teak, Yucca, Hardwoods, Oregon Spruce, Chinese Fir, Chinese Pine of all descriptions. Inspection invited to the yards.
Best Terms.
Quick delivery.
LEUNG YAT
American Agents
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HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected 30th June, 1910, 2.00 p.m. per 50 lbs.

BUTCHER MEAT.

	Cents.
Beef Sirloin & prime cut—Moi Lung Pa B	80
" Corned—Ham Ngau Yak	22
" Roast—Shiu	22
" Breast—Ngau Lam	15
" Bone Tong Yuk	20
" Steak—Ngau Yak Pa	22
" Sirloin—Ngau Lau	30
" Sausages—Ngau Yak Uhang	20
Bullock's Brains—Know	per set
" Tongue fresh—Ngau Li	each
" Corned—Ham Ngau Li	60
" Head—Ngau Tai	25
" Heart—Ngau Sum	per lb
" Hump Salt—Ngau Kin	18
" Feet—Ngau Keok	each
" Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	each
" Tail—Ngau Mei	each
" Liver—Ngau Oon	each
" Tripe (unadressed)—Ngau To	each
Galves Head and Feet—Ngau-chai-lau-keok	50.00
Mutton Chop—Young Pal Kwai	22
" Leg—Young Pal	22
" Shoulder—Young Shau	22
Pigs' Chillings—Chi choong	each
" Brails—Chi Know	per set
" Feet—Chi Keok	each
" Fry—Chi Chak	each
" Head—Chi Tai	each
" Heart—Chi Sum	each
" Kidneys—Chi Yiu	each
" Liver—Chi Kon	each
Pork Chop—Chi Pal Kwai	each
" Corned—Ham Chu Yak	each
" Leg—Chu Pal	each
" Fat or Lard—Chu Yau	each
Sheep's Head and Feet—Young Tau	each
" Keok	each
" Heart—Young Sam	each
" Kidneys—Young Yiu	each
" Liver—Young Oon	each
Sucking Pigs, To Order—Chu Chai	each
Suet Beef—Sang Ngau Yau	each
" Mutton—Sang Young Yau	each
Veal—Ngau Chai Yak	each
" Sausages—Ngau Chai Yak Tong	each

POULTRY.

	Cents.
Chicken—Kai Chai	each
Gapens, Large, Small—Siu Kai	each
Ducks—Ap	each
Doves—Pan Kau	each
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tai	per doz
Fowls, Canton—Kai	each
" Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	each
Geese—Ngo	each
Geese, Wild Shanghai—Sheng Hoi Ye	each
Ngo	each
Musk Deer—Wong Keng	each
Hare—To Chai	each
Partridges—Chi Khoo	each
Phasian—Shan Kai	each
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kup	each
" Holchow—Holchow Pak Kup	each
Quail—Um Chuan	each
Rice Birds—Wo Fa Chook	each
Salps—Sa Chai	each
Turkeys, Cook—Fo Kai Kung	per lb
" Hen	each
Wild Ducks, Shanghai, Set-up	each
Teal, Shanghai, Set-up	each
Wild Ducks Canton—Sang Shing Sul	each

FISH.

	Cents.
Barbel—Ka Yu	each
Bream—Siu Yu	each
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Shu Yu	each
Barp—Li Yu	each
Catfish—Chik Yu	each
Goddah—Man Yu	each
Grabe—Hal	each
Gutle Fish—Mak Yu	each
Deh—Sa Mang Yu	each
Dog—Wong Mei Lau	each
Dog Fish—Tik Yu	each
Kel, Gogor—Hoi Man Yu	each
" Fresh water—Tun Si Yu	each
" Yellow—Wong Siu	each
Frags—Tien Kai	each
Gargops—Sek Pan	each
Gargops—Pak Kup Yu	each
Hanpigs—Tio Pak	each
Hallies—Chung Kwai Yu	each
Labms—Wong Fa Yu	each
Loach—Wo Yu	each
Lobster—Lung Ha	each
Mackerel—Chi Yu	each
Mook Fish—Moi Yu	each
Mollus—Chai Yu	each
Oysters—Sang Hoo	each
Panorah—Kai Kung Yu	each
Pearls—Tun Lau	each
Pike—Ya Pau Poong	each
Plaice—Pau Yu	each
Prongles—Black—Hak Chong	each
Prongles—White—Pak Chong	each
Prongles—Kung Hau	each
Salmon—Ya Yu	each
Shrimp—Kai Kung	each
Squid—Chai Yu	each
Tuna—Chai Yu	each
Wahoo—Chai Yu	each
Whiting—Chai Yu	each
Yellow—Chai Yu	each

	Cents.
Shark—Si Yu	each
Shark—Po Yu	each
Shrimps—Ha	each
Squid—Lap Yu	each
Soles—Tui Yu	each
Tench—Wai Yu	each
Turbot—Oho Hoi Yu	each
Turtles, small, fresh water—Kook Yu	each
White Bait—Ngau Yu Chai	each

FRUITS.

	Cents.
Almond—Hong Yau	each
Apples, (California)—Kam San Ping	each
" (Chao)—Tiu Chiu Ping	each
" (Kao)—Tiu Chiu Ping	each
" Small—Hoi Tong	each
Ganad—Fan Lai Chai	each
Bananas, fragrant, Canton—Sang Shing	each
" (Huang Chai)	each
" (brides), Macao—San Hing Shai	each
Chestnuts, Chinese—Fong Yiu	each
Carambols—Young Ton	each
Cocoanuts—Yeh Tai	each
Grapes—Siu Tai Tai	each
Lemons, China—Ning Moong	each
" Amer.—Kam San Ping Moong	each
Lichees, Small Stone—Lai Chai Oon	each
" Fruits, Lai Chai Oon	each
Limes, (Silgon)—Sai Kung Ning	each
Moong	each
Mango, Manila—Lai Sung Moong	each
Mango, Saigon—Sai Kung Moong	each
Mangosteens, San Chuk Tai per doz	each
Oranges, Tin Chong	each
" Small—Tui Koi	each
Mandarins—Tin Koi	each
Olive—Pak Lam	each
Pastels—Fruit	each
Pears, (American)—Kam San Shui Li	each
" (Canton), Coking—Sa Li	each
Peanuts—Fa Sang	each
Persimmons, Large—Hing Chai	each
Pine-apples, 1st quality—Sheng Poon	each
" 2nd quality—Sheng Poon	each
" 3rd quality—Sheng Poon	each
Paw-law	each
" and cooking—Chung-tang	each
Paw-law	each
Plum—Tui Chai	each
Plum, Swatow—Hing Lai	each
Pumpkin, Siam—Chiu Lo Yau	each
Walnuts, Hoi Ton	each
" Green—Sang Hoi Ton	each
Shanghai Lo Kwai	each

VEGETABLES, &c.

	Cents.
Artichokes, Shanghai—Sheng Hoi Ai	each
Chai Chank	each
Beans, (French) Macao—Oh Moon Pin	each
" Tai	each
Beans, (French), Shanghai—Sheng Hoi	each
Pai Tau	each
Beans, Sprout—Ah Chai	each
Beans, Long—Tau Koi	each
Best Root—Hing Chai Tai	each
Brijals, Green—Chung Yau Ker	each
Brijals, Red—Hing Ker	each
Bamboo Shoots—Chook Shai	each
Cabbage, Chinese—Kai Choy	each
Cabbage, Red—Kai Lan Tai	each
Cabbage, (Shanghai)—Yeh Chai	each
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kai Shun	each
Cauldower, Large also—Tui Yeh Chai	each
" Fa	each
Cauldower, Medium size—Chung Yeh	each
Choi-fa	each
Cauldower, Small size—Sai Yeh Chai-fa	each
Carrots—Kam Shun	each
Celery, Chinese—Tung Kai Choy	each
Celery, English—Young Kai Chai	each
Celery, White—Pak Young Kai Chai	each
Chillies, Dried—Gon Lai Chai	each
" Red—Hing Fa	each
" Green—Chung Lai Chai	each
Curry Stuff, English—Ka Lee Chai Li	each
Cucumbers—Chung Kwa	each
Elter Squash—Fa Kwa	each
Garlic—Suen Tau	each
Ginger, young—Sui Tai Kung	each
" old—Lo Kung	each
Horseradish, Shanghai—Lik Kan	each
Indian Corn—Suk Mai	each
Lettuce—Young Sang Chai	each
Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai	each
" Mandarin—Kwai Lan Ma Tai	each
Musk Melon	each
Mushrooms, Fresh—Sung Chai Koi	each
Onions, Bombay—Young Chung Tau	each
" Green—Sung Chung	each
" Shai—Sheng Hoi Ching Tau	each
" Japan—Yai Poon	each
Okra—Ma Kai	each
Parsley, English—Young Uai Sai	each
Green Peas—Chung Tai	each
Potatoes, Sweet—Yau Tai	each
" Shanghai—Chung Hoi Shai	each
" Tai	each
" Japan—Yai Poon Kai Tai	each
" American—Fa Ki	each
" French—Fai Chai Kai Tai	each
" Macao—Chai Kai	each
Pumpkin—Young Kwa	each
Radish—Hing Lo Pak Tai	each
Rhubarb—Chai Kai	each
Shallots—Chai Kai	each
Splashes (Chinese)—Pau Chai	each
Splashes—Yi Chai	each
Tomatoes—Yai Kai	each
Taro—Yai Kai	each
Turnips, Pak (Lung)—Yai Kai	each
" Radish—Young Lai Pak Kai	each
Vegetables, Mixed—Chai Kai	each
Water Spinach—Yai Kai	each
Yam—Chai Kai	each
Yam—Yai Kai	each

Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

PORT.

	Per Dozen	Per Bottle
Port	\$14.00	\$1.20
B Red Seal Capsule	18.60	1.55
C Superior Light Invalid, Green Seal Capsule	21.60	1.80
D Viollet Seal Capsule	28.60	2.40
E Very Fine Old Tawny White Seal Capsule	37.60	3.30

The following Ports have been specially selected and procured from Messrs. GEO. G. SANDEMAN, SONS & CO., of London and Oporto, and are of the highest class:—

	Per Dozen	Per Bottle
Douro	\$19.60	\$1.70
Old Tawny	28.60	2.05
Invalid	28.60	2.05
Estrella	29.60	2.55
	32.60	2.80
Very Old Tawny	48.60	4.10
Oldest and Finest	55.60	4.70

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1910.

NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Ice House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1910.

COURTESY.

Was it not Cardinal Newman who said that a gentleman was one who never willingly hurt any one's feelings? In such a world as ours and amid such men as we are it is very difficult to avoid hurting other people, and the best one can do is to "purify one's intentions," and try to be charitable. A really gentle mind will express itself in an outward gentleness and consideration for others which will sweeten life and brighten the world it stiles on. The kindness of heart which prompts a "cheery word or two" and shows a friendly face to the tolling earth is well seen in that suavely of demeanour and dignity of address which mark the gentleman. His restraint, his tolerance, his cheerful acquiescence in the discomforts of a troublesome existence, crowded with tire-some people, are sometimes resented as "superiority" or condescension. Superiority it is indeed that he exhibits, but those who use the word as a term of reproach are surely very inferior. It ought not to be imputed to a man as a fault that he talks with an educated voice, and perfectly plain English to "the thumb-mark of the English," as Coventry Patmore called it. The Chinese are exquisitely polite in manner, and even the poorest of the peasant class show greater civility than their peers in Europe. Rudeness is less apparent in a Chinese country village than anywhere in the world except in the South of England, in the Iberian Peninsula, or in the United States (growing

almost more and more rare, parts of Italy and France, and at least one really civilized part of Germany. These countries, be it noted, are only perfectly civilized in parts. Not everywhere are the people as charming as they are in, say, that sweet land which borders the road from Midhurst to Chichester, or that valley where kindly-eyed men cry "grüts Gott!" as a stranger passes. The natural politeness of the Chinese is very surprising to those who have only seen them in Singapore or Hongkong, where base-born hotel boys are the worst specimens of their class. At the same time Chinese politeness, often is not the outward expression of an inward sweetness of disposition or gentleness of mind. The Chinese general who very politely bowed to a Shau Sawbwa or tributary king, before using a banquet as an opportunity for treacherously beheading him and all his family was not a model of true courtesy. The kindly thoughtfulness which goes out of its way to give pleasure to others or to do them a service entirely unrequited is seen oftener in the highly cultured classes, whom we call gentlemen. No more charming men and women can be imagined than the real aristocracy of Europe. It has been said that an Irish gentleman was the most perfect gentleman on earth. We know many Irish gentlemen, but can find their parallel in charm of manner and beauty of mind among Prussians as well as among the stately hidalgos of Old Castile. "What," asked a vivacious lady, "is the difference between an English gentleman and an Irish gentleman?" Nobody could find an answer save the pretty Hibernian herself. "Sure," said she "it is the one has the feelings of a gentleman and the other his failings!" She deserved being kissed for her wit, and her husband, a good rider to hounds and "a rare Irishman" was not slow to give her her deserts. How pleasant it is to meet with at least outward civility, and what a lesson some of our Chinese friends could teach some of those rude uncultivated people who would bitterly resent not being classed as "gentlemen!" We remember, long ago, a Chinese gentleman, long coated in silk, in national costume, crossing a London street being bawled at by a young man who was well-dressed enough to know better. "Boxer!" yelled he; and pulled the Chinese's queue. The placid silk-clad man gently removed his hair from the contaminating touch and without even a word, calmly pursued his way. When certain of our acquaintances have provoked us into strong temptation to retort, and when curs yell at our heels, we remember that dignified Chinese and his imperturbable dignity. They may yell "Boxer" or worse, what hurt does it do to a philosophic mind? "They say. What say they? Let them say."

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

MR. William C. Jack has been appointed a surveyor of unlicensed motor boats.

NEW regulation under the Liquors and Opium Ordinances are published in the *Gazette*.

The world's second longest cable line has been laid from Ascension Island to Buenos Ayres.

FOUR water-melons cost a thief at the Magistrate's morning seven days' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

THE registration of a memorial of re-entry by the Crown of New Kowloon Survey District I, Lot No. 5301, has been cancelled.

DEALERS strongly urge the Government of India to postpone the next opium sales if they cannot get the Chinese Government to cancel the duty.

SIR Hugh Clifford, Colonial Secretary of Ceylon, has arrived in London and is staying at Artillery Mansions, Victoria-street, Westminster.

AN Australian Syndicate is now putting down trial bores in Lunnet Harbour for tin, which is believed to exist there in the alluvial state as at Tongkah.

THE Singapore Government Railway earned \$11,723 in the first five months of 1910, an increase of \$7,000 over that of the corresponding period 1909.

ON account of the Chinese opium monopoly a Calcutta dealer stands to lose eighteen lakhs, and it is expected there will be a rush into the insolvent court.

A JUNK mast was seen floating one mile south of Gap Rock this morning. It must have belonged to some junk that came to grief in the recent typhoon.

NO traces have yet been discovered of the thieves who broke into and stole from Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.'s godowns 89 balls of opium on Thursday night.

THE death is announced from Portsmouth of ex-Sergeant-Major John Lincoln, who took part in the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava and had two horses shot under him.

THE case was continued before Mr. E. R. Hallifax at the Magistrate's this morning in which three Sikh watchmen in the employ of the King Edward Hotel were charged with assaulting another watchman belonging to a different establishment employed at the same place. Mr. J. B. Gardiner, who appeared for the defendants, said he wished to take out a possession against the complainant and the case was adjourned. Defendants being released on bail in the sum of \$50 each.

Siberian Mail.

SERIOUS CHANGES UNDER CONSIDERATION.

P. O. RELIEVED FROM OVER-WORK.

A rumour has gained currency which we have been unable to trace, but which on serious attempt at verification we find to be founded on fact; that His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has taken a very grave view of the

USELESS INJUSTICE.

done to the Post office employees by the long waiting on Sundays for Siberian mails which may or may not arrive at any hours.

That these unfortunate men who have to work from the time of going to early Church on Sunday morning to that dewy eve which in the ages of Faith was made musically vocal with the office of Compline, should now be relieved of work on the Sunday or rather only a portion of it, is a cause for gratification, for those of us who see no reason why any creature should be over-worked.

THE NEW IDEA.

of His Excellency appears to be that Post Office servants should not be more "battered down" than other honest workers, and that a Sunday delivery of letters is surely not much more important in Hongkong than in London.

We might say much on the subject, but as it has not been announced officially, and as we know only of a benevolent intention on the part of a Governor who seems to understand the difficulties under which certain departments of his jurisdiction are toiling, we may only say that we heartily congratulate Sir F. H. May on the stern and practical view which he takes of public duty.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

TAOTAI WEI HAN.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Canton, 1st July.

H.E. Yuan Shu Han has in a special memorial to the Throne, strongly recommended Taotai Wei Han to the proposed appointment as Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in the Kwangtung province. Taotai Wei is a capable and energetic official, being very popular in his dealings with his official colleagues as well as with the representatives of the foreign Powers in the Southern capital. Taotai Wei is well conversant with both the English and French languages, written and spoken, and he has, therefore, been greatly relied upon by the Canton Viceroy for his services in the transaction of foreign affairs. He was also given last year by the Throne the Chinese literary degree of *Chin Sze* in recognition of his excellent education in foreign languages and valuable services rendered. Should Taotai Wei Han be appointed to the proposed post as Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in Canton, it can confidently be expected that there will be no unnecessary embarrassment as hitherto in the conduct of business between the Chinese and foreigners in Canton and that foreign affairs will be satisfactorily conducted by this official.

CANTON MINT.

In consequence of the introduction of a uniform system of coinage in the Empire of China, the Ministry of Finance has appointed Sik Lim to be chief manager, and Woo Tai Shuog to be assistant manager in the Canton branch of the Imperial Mint.

GAOL ESCAPE.

On the 27th ultimo, during the absence of the magistrate on official business, the prisoners in the gaol at Po Lo district availed themselves of the opportunity and escaped. Of the thirty-five prisoners in the gaol at the time twenty-five managed to effect their escape.

FIRE.

Day before yesterday, at about midnight, a fire broke out in Sun Tui Lao street, in the Western suburb, not far from the Canton-Hankow Railway steam ferry wharf. The configurations lasted for some time, destroying four buildings; and about a dozen of the fire fighters were more or less injured, while engaged in the work of putting out the fire.

DEPARTURE OF LADY YUAN.

Lady Yuan, wife of the Canton Viceroy, H.E. Yuan Shu Han, left here yesterday by the *guabao Pu Ba* for Hongkong en route to Shanghai on board the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Kwanglee*; she will tranship at Shanghai to proceed to her native home in Hunan. Lady Yuan was accompanied by about a dozen attendants, and she took home with her some two hundred packages of personal effects. It is believed here that the departure of Lady Yuan is an indication of H.E. Yuan's relinquishing the Viceroyalty of the Liang Kwang Provinces.

OPIMUM PATIENTS.

It is learnt from the Canton Government Anti-Opium Bureau that the number of opium patients admitted and at present under treatment in the five different Opium Refuges in Canton is some three thousand and five hundred. The Government Anti-Opium Bureau has recently modified the regulations that opium smokers admitted to the Refuges for medical treatment are not allowed to stay there for over one month and that they must be made to get rid of their opium smoking habit during that period. Failing observance of these regulations and by returning to his evil habit, an opium smoker will have to pay the penalty of a fine of \$20.

CHEAP RICE.

The proceeds realized from the sale of cheap rice at the four sheds in this city on the 29th ult. were as follows:—Eastern Shed, \$1,885; Western Shed, \$1,885; Wongshe Shed, \$1,350; and Hongshe Shed, \$1,098. In addition to the above figures nearly \$10,000 worth of rice was sold to the villagers who came to Canton to obtain the supply of the staple commodity on that day.

PARSEE PRESENTATION.

TO SIR HORMUJEE MODY.

The deferred presentation, through wholly unavoidable circumstances, of the congratulatory address by the Parsee community, to Sir Hormujee Mody on the occasion of his recent elevation to a knighthood, will take place, we understand, on Wednesday next, the 6th inst., at 5.30 p.m., at the Parsee Club.

HIPPODROME CIRCUS.

OPENING ON TUESDAY NEXT.

With the arrival of the French mail on Monday at daylight, the Hippodrome Circus will renew their association with the Hongkong public. Mr. Jackson, the Circus representative in Hongkong, informs us that, unless prevented by inclement weather, the opening night will be on Tuesday next, 5th inst., at Causeway Bay.

Since their last visit to Hongkong the Circus have acquired distinct novelties that should appeal to the Hongkong public. In particular we are requested to mention the combination's acquisition of Mr. Karl Kramer, "the champion wrestler of the world," who challenges anyone, irrespective of colour, is catch-as-catch-can, or in the Greco-Roman style. Every evening that the Circus play in Hongkong Kramer will give an exhibition of his strength.

Mr. Bysack, the managing proprietor, is travelling with his company and hopes to present novel features that should appeal to all his patrons, both European and Chinese.

SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board will be held on Tuesday next, at 3.45 p.m. Included in the orders of the day are the following items:—

Minute by the Head of the Sanitary Department relative to removal of refuse from villages. Minute by the Head of the Sanitary Department relative to special care of graves in the Colonial Cemetery.

Report of the Committee on three complaints against the city conservancy contractor. Minute relative to the removal of the urinal at Salisbury Road to Canton Road.

Arrangement of duties of sanitary inspectors during the later half of 1910.

Application for a modification of the requirements of section 188 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance 1903 in respect of the proposed extension of the Tung Wah Hospital and a New Refuge Home.

Application for an offensive trade licence for Nos. 1 to 5 Orchard Street.

MR. C. C. Longden leaves Ceylon next month, and the local Government has written to the Government of India for a successor to the departing Inspector-General of Police.

A COOLIE was awarded seven days' hard labour and four hours' stocks at the Magistrate's this morning for stealing an umbrella from a Chinese theatre near Causeway Bay.

IN view of the forthcoming marriage of Mr. F. S. Rayer to Miss Leontine the European staff of the *Sinh Chin Morning Post* this morning presented Mr. Rayer with a silver tea service.

A NATIVE was fined \$50 at the Magistrate's this morning for selling opium 'dross' in Gough Street. A further fine of \$5 was imposed on the defendant for being in possession of the drug.

MR. A. H. McGee of Malacca has been granted a patent for spoons for the collection of rubber latex. And Nils Testrup of London, for an invention for the briquetting of carbonized peat and the like.

A WIRE, dated the Hague, June 13, states that the President of the French Republic will pay Holland a visit in October. He will go in a man-of-war, and will be entertained in the royal palace at Amsterdam.

ONE month's hard labour was awarded a Chinaman in the Police Court this morning for stealing some clothing. For stealing a pair of silk trousers, another native was awarded 14 days' hard labour and six hours' stocks.

TENDERS will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until noon of Monday, the 18th inst., for work in connection with the erection of a pair of semi-detached bungalows, to be built with servants' quarters at Mount Kellie, the Peak.

THE Indian policeman who was charged yesterday before Mr. E. R. Hallifax with sleeping while on duty was this morning fined the sum of \$50, in default, six weeks' hard labour. The fine was paid. Mr. Gardiner appeared for the defendant.

A POLICE case at Batavia, in which a shopkeeper, charged with passing off used postage stamps for new ones disclosed an ingenious fraud. The post mark had been removed from them by means of turpentine to dissolve the ink, and the tampered stamps were sold as genuine ones at reduced rates.

THE *Ceylon Observer* learns by the home mail of May 27, that the busts of ex-Governors Sir West Ridgeway and Sir Henry Blake, being prepared for the Ceylon Legislative Council Chamber by the well-known sculptor Mr. George Wade, had been finished and were on their way to London from Italy where Mr. Wade has had them cut.

THIS morning, says the *Manila Times* of 24th ult., Filipino snappers and other fish in the Pasig near the Old Captain of the Fort building, by the aid of fish seines, caught the largest cat ever seen on the water front. It was fully ten feet in length. Both banks of the Pasig and all the ships and lighters moored in the stream were thronged with hundreds of Filipinos, with snarers and spears, trying to catch the fish, that in myriads, were swimming near the surface of the stream. Natives, when asked in regard to the phenomenon, were almost unanimous in their statement to the effect that at this time of the year the bottom of the river gets hot, and that the fish have to leave the depths of the stream and fish back and forth on or near the surface. Another theory that seemed to have a great many adherents was to the effect that at this time every year there was a change in the character of the water. This theory was advanced by an old pilot, who has witnessed the phenomenon for many years.

BOXING.

AT THE CITY HALL TONIGHT.

The Jeffery-Johnson fight is exciting our attention. Neighbours across the mis-named Pacific Ocean. While we in Hongkong are not so busy as the many peopled so-called "United States," we are all deeply interested in our own little boxing match to-night. The darkie, "Battling Wilcott," will stand punishment, and it is said that he can take any amount of battering about the head, as well as being so hard about the body as practically to feel nothing more of a heavy body blow than a gentle knock. This will not, certainly result in a short bout, as people at first thought. Sergeant Piggett of the Royal Garrison Artillery is a fierce fighter, and he will probably force the battle from the beginning. Some experts are of opinion that Wilcott may win on points, but we think this very problematical. The Englishman belongs to a breed that is almost ignorant of defeat and he is wonderfully quick. We are informed on the very best authority that Wilcott with all his unusual lasting power is not as formidable in attack as Piggett. A sporting offer of \$500 has been made that Piggett will knock the coloured gentleman out. We are chary of prophecy, and should hesitate to make any bet on a contest which will interest us here at least as much as the curiously engineered and advertised prize fight which is due to take place in Nevada on the 11th instant. We can for one thing be sure that the fight to-night at the City Hall will be conducted with absolute fairness, without a shadow of prejudice, and that no one will grudge either combatant the victory which promises to be the reward of a tremendous struggle.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

PROSPECTIVE OPENING.

Notifications appearing in the current issue of the *Government Gazette* point to the early prospective opening of the line to traffic. One over the signature of Mr. E. S. Lindsay, Chief Resident Engineer, invites tenders for the right to sell food, fruit, and other eatables on the passenger platforms, fruit stalls in the third class passenger waiting sheds and other portions of the Kowloon-Canton Railway premises, approved by the manager.

The successful tenderer will be required to deposit \$20 per station as security for good behaviour and compliance with the orders of the railway management.

1. The articles offered to be vendued on platforms will be limited to food, fruit, related waters, teas, coffee, milk and other Chinese eatables and must be of the best quality obtainable. All articles of food will be subject to the daily inspection of the station master, or at any time by the medical authorities, and articles unfit for consumption will be rejected and taken charge of by the station master.

2. All eatables must be sold at the prevailing market rates, and every vendor must carry with him an authorized list of prices to be periodically verified by the station master, who will from time to time sign and date the list.

3. Each vendor must have fixed in a prominent place on the basket, or other vessel in which he carries the food and fruit, a notice as follows in Chinese:—

"Require for price list signed by the station master."

and must show the current authorized price list to any one desiring to see it.

4. Vendors must not noisily call out their wares as they pass up and down the platform.

5. Vendors will not be allowed at stations while Troop trains are standing at them without special sanction of the manager.

6. No bazaar or huts will be allowed on the railway premises.

7. Vendors must be properly clothed and wear a special numbered badge. Vendors not wearing the proper number badges of their stations will not be allowed on platforms. Bids will be issued to vendors by the railway to be returned to the latter on the expiration of the licensed period.

8. The licence will commence from the opening of the railway until the 30th of June, 1911.

BUNGALOWS FOR SALE.

The second notification intimates that the Government are prepared to dispose of certain buildings erected for the accommodation of officers engaged on the construction of the Kowloon-Canton Railway but no longer required for that purpose. The buildings in question are situated either near the South or North face of Bascon Hill Tunnel or at Tai Po.

On receipt of an application for any of the lots on the terms hereinafter set forth, or such other terms as may be arranged, accompanied by a deposit of \$100 in respect of each lot, such lot or lots will be put up to public auction—TERMS.

(i) The buildings will, in every case, be sold outright. The purchaser to pay into the Colonial Treasury within 3 days of the date of sale the full amount for which the lot may have been sold.

(ii) The minimum area of land to be leased in the case of any of the lots will be 3,000 square feet, but if desired and if practicable, the area may be increased to a maximum of 25,000 square feet. The boundaries in every case to be determined by the Director of Public Works.

(iii) Crown Rent for area of 3,000 square feet, \$1 per annum, and for every additional 1,000 square feet \$1 per annum. The rent to be calculated to the nearest whole dollar in each case.

(iv) Term of lease 5 years.

(v) A right-of-way to each lot from the nearest public road along a route to be approved by the Director of Public Works will be granted.

(vi) Purchasers must make their own arrangements with regard to obtaining a supply of water. Any supply that may at present be laid on will not be available.

(vii) Purchasers must make their own arrangements for lighting. Electricity supply for which some of the bungalows are fitted will not be available.

CHANGKAT SERDANG ESTATES.

FIRST ORDINARY MEETING.

The first ordinary general (or statutory) meeting of the Changkat Serdang Estates, Ltd., was held at Singapore on 25th ult. at 8.00, Mr. C. Emerson presiding.

The Chairman, addressing the shareholders, of whom there were about fifteen present, said:—This, as you know, is merely a formal meeting called for the purpose of complying with the requirements of the Companies Ordinance. The meeting had to be convened soon because our time was being run out, but your directors would have been glad to be able to postpone it until they could lay before you a more complete statement of the company's position than is possible at the present juncture. However, we will deal, so far as our information permits, with the more salient points connected with the company's position.

The company took over on or about February 1 last, but unfortunately it was found impossible to secure the services of a permanent manager and an acting appointment was made. Naturally, perhaps, during the interval which elapsed before the date when the present manager took over, namely May 15, we were largely making time and it was quite impossible to lay down a definite scheme of policy, because it was felt that it would be inadvisable to do so until the permanent manager had had time to familiarize himself with the estate and make reports, estimates and recommendations. Your directors have recently interviewed the manager, Mr. Magill, who is giving his chief attention at present to getting the estate clear, introducing some systematic method of working it. The chief points of interest at present appear to be the question of census and output. A thorough census is being made, but without, of course, assuming to close exactitude, the manager thinks the number of planted trees will be found to be about 7,000. As to the yield from these, he takes a less sanguine view than that which was adopted in the report on the property which was circulated with the prospectus. Up to the present we have been getting roughly 3,000 pounds a month. Mr. Magill thinks that, in the course of the next few months, with more systematic tapping, this can be materially increased and he estimates that he will shortly be obtaining 4,000 pounds, or near it. Your directors note with pleasure that, since Mr. Magill took over, the expenses of tapping have been cut down, although the production has remained constant.

Altogether it may be said that the position of the company is distinctly a good one. As is usually the case with old estates, there was a great deal to do when the property passed under European management, and it is to be regretted that it was impossible for the reasons outlined to inaugurate a policy of "thorough" at the commencement, but rapid progress is being made now and the visiting agent, Mr. Knight, of Johore estate, expresses himself as much better pleased with the appearance of the estate now than at his earlier visits. It may be added that the area at present under cultivation was about 700 acres.

A question was asked as to the 1,500 acres of jungle land for which application was to have been made.

The Chairman said this was one of the points they had left for settlement by the permanent manager. Mr. Knight, the visiting agent, had stated that he did not think some of this 1,500 acres was too suitable for rubber, and it was also understood the rifle range had certain rights over it. Mr. Magill recommended part being taken up, and that other more suitable land a short distance from the estate should be acquired. The directors had given Mr. Magill a free hand to act in conference with Mr. Knight in this matter, and they expected a full report shortly, on which the application for further land would be based.

With reference to the mining land, Mr. Emerson said the manager had not yet had time to go into this, and he did not wish to make a public statement in view of the inquiries to be conducted.

Asked as to proposed extensions of planting, the Chairman said it was impossible yet to give the details of a full scheme. The manager had only had time to make rough estimates and they did not know how long it would take to thoroughly clean up the estate. They wished, however, to get the present planted area into thoroughly good order before undertaking extensions. As to extensions there was no definite policy at present, but they hoped to have a policy later on, based on the advice of Messrs. Magill and Knight.

The Chairman also intimated that the question of repayment of part of the purchase price for incorrect basis of production, was a matter that had not been lost sight of.

In answer to another shareholder, who inquired whether the company had sufficient capital to work the new land, the Chairman said there was a fairly large reserve, sufficient to meet immediate developments, but of course the question of paying for the whole future development scheme was a matter, he thought, for consideration some years hence.

The meeting then closed.—*Strait Times*.

POSS, POSS! A NIGHT IN KOWLOON.

[After William Blake.]

Tiger, tiger, burning bright
In the forests of the night,
What immortal hand or eye
Framed that fearful symmetry?
Did he who made the lamb make thee?
Or was it Yankee journalists
Or even worse in South China sea,
A hybrid vulpine and feline,
And yet both crine and canine,
Beneath the pale and wondering moon
Your form evolved in wild Kowloon?
Or did the mad and whirling fan
So spin some scathing wit to fan
That spirit from the Bailey tree
Sprang naked for all men to see,
Jumped higher than the leprechaun,
Whispered Apollon before the dawn
Oh Tiger, tiger, dance with me!
A poem and a pack will see
And then if they can read the words
They'll find you're just a vulgar
Tiger, tiger, burning bright.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

THE TYPHOON.

Our old friend the aerial demon has already given us unmistakable indications that for the next few months it is going to favour us with its decidedly unwelcome attentions. Even Hak-lay's Comet piles into insignificance before our annual visitor, who has a most unhappy knack of hovering about the neighbouring coasts, so far as inspiring blood-thrills and affording persons of limited conversational abilities a satisfactory topic for their gas-bags are concerned. It cannot be denied that it was a most happy circumstance that we had to receive our uninvited guest in the matter of its tail-end only, and the Water Authority, who, like a lot of other good folk, had doubtless been relying with fond hope in his breast on the chance of a stray typhoon or two to fill up our reservoirs, must have been glad to notice that he was able to realise his dreams without being actively concerned with the unpleasant associations connected with a Hongkong typhoon of the blood-curling variety, which happy state of affairs was doubtless decided by a kind fate. There is, besides, another reason why we should rejoice in the fact that Jupiter Pluvius has kindly let loose his heavenly fluids, for otherwise, we would have been obliged for the entertaining spectacle of the good people in the New Territory performing weird ceremonies in order to propitiate the gods to send down the coveted liquid and, incidentally, we might have had to submit to another eruption of the depressing subject of the efficacy of prayer in this, the twentieth century as expounded in the columns of the local Press.

OUR WATER SUPPLY.

On this question of the Colony's water supply, I have received a most touching epistle from one of my acquaintances in which he begs me to fight for his cause. In the letter, my correspondent states that he has the misfortune of residing in a five-storey tenement and as only two hours are allowed by a benevolent Government in which to provide for their requirements, many of the tenants are also, lately at the mercy of the occupiers of the lower floors, who monopolise the water-taps until the moment when the generous two-hour allowance expires. Sometimes, he has to spend as much as 50 cents a day to pay coolies to carry buckets of water obtained from street hydrants to his house. And this exclusive of water taxes. The same state of affairs exists even when the reservoirs are full, the authorities being seemingly determined to adhere to their two-hour policy with the utmost rigidity. Now, admitting the necessity of a systematic frugality in the matter of the water supply, it is at the same time the duty of the Government to give the question its fullest consideration with a view to ameliorating the hard lot of a much-abused class, who certainly do not draw princely salaries.

THE RICKSHA STRIKE.

So the strike of the ricksha coolies is over! It is perhaps as well that there is an end to the movement, for the forcible expletives which filled the air of those who could not, or would not perceive the humorous side of the situation were most demoralizing. As showing the remarkable influence which the leading spirits in almost all departments of local labour, from that haughty individual known as the house-boy down to the dignified coolie, exercise over their guild-ridden compatriots, I am told that the majority of the complainants in a number of ricksha prosecutions in the Police Court the other day refused, absolutely and entirely, to give incriminating evidence against those, whom they clearly knew to have assaulted them and used threats of violence against them with a view to preventing them from plying for hire. One worthy Jethu with a more fervid imagination than the rest solemnly declared to the Magistrate that it would be nothing short of miraculous for him if he succeeded in identifying his assailant, even after having a good look at the man in the dock; for the violent nature of the attack caused his eyes to be "confused." That man deserves to be termed a first-class humorist, *misaki ni ukiyama*.

A REMARKABLE HEAT.

Did you ever have the good fortune, dear reader, of meeting with an animal, or even hearing of one, possessed with qualifications which are enough to make poor old Mark Twain himself turn in his grave? Someone with an inventive genius has been creating out on the Kowloon side an extraordinary quadruped possessed of supernatural powers. The quadruped in question would not deserve the term of "extraordinary" and its powers would not be called supernatural had not its alleged killers attributed to it faint resemblances to "Stripes." We are told that after it had been shot in the spine and in the hind quarters the savage beast leapt into the air for no less a distance than thirty feet! What sort of a carnivorous beast is this that leaps thirty feet into the air after it is shot? But this is by no means all. After the law of gravitation had brought back the beast on to Mother Earth, the animal after a lot of inspiring deathly writhings finally resigned to its fate, but not before it had dug its powerful claws fully three feet into the ground. After that I have faint visions of Teddy Roosevelt making beetle tracks for Kowloon.

CASUAL CRITIC.

TAIKOO DOCK CO.

MAIDEN ORDER FOR MANILA VESSEL.

The contract for a maiden order for the steamer "Maiden" of the Taikoo Dock Company has been awarded to the Taikoo Dock Company of Hong Kong. The price is \$1,000,000, and the vessel is to be completed by the end of the year.

DAILY MAIL OUT.

HIGH SCORE BY SYDNEY RIFLE CLUB.

Five hundred and ninety-two clubs entered teams for this year's Empire Day Rifle Contest. The following were the highest scores received up to May 24.

HIGHEST POSSIBLE 840.

Club	Score
Granville Technical College, N.S.W.	816
Langport and District, Somerset	812
North London	810
Young, N.S.W.	805
Hull, Yorkshire	795
Peak Hill, N.S.W.	794
Queanbeyan, N.S.W.	792
Durban Light Infantry, Natal	790
Natal Carbineers, Natal	789
Queen's Edinburgh, Edinburgh	786
Port Augusta, South Australia	780
Gunnedah, N.S.W.	781
Grimsby, Lincolnshire	780
Eglinton, Irvine, Ayrshire	780
Witwatersrand Rifles, Transvaal	780
Victorian Railway, Victoria, Australia	779
Post and Telegraph, Victoria, Australia	778
Bon Accord, Aberdeen	777
Vancouver, British Columbia	776
City of London, London	776
Adelaide, South Australia	775
Duchess, Glasgow	775
Epping Forest, Essex	775
Bathurst, N.S.W.	775
2nd (Presidency) Batt., Calcutta Rifles	774
Alicar, Lancashire	774
Kimberley Volunteers	773
6th Batt. North Staffs Regt.	773
Akaran, Auckland	772
Sydney, N.S.W.	772
Malay States Volunteer Rifles	770
Portsmouth, Hants	769
Transvaal School Cadets	767
Royal Gunseer, M.L.A.	766
Mount Lyell, Tasmania	764
Mildura, Victoria	764
Colchester, Essex	764
Panhalong, Rhodesia	763
Sheffield, Yorkshire	763
Ipawich Railway, Queensland	763
Grafico, N.S.W.	762
Bombala, N.S.W.	762
Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony	761
Stock Exchange, London	761
Ibis, London	761
Borough of Lewisham, Kent	760
East Torrens, S. Australia	760
Milton, N.S.W.	760
Southern Rhodesia Vol.	760
Menzies, W. Australia	759
Grahamstown, Cape Colony	758
Kaffrarian Rifles, Cape Colony	757
Cassillis, Victoria	757
Sydney, Nova Scotia	756
Transvaal Cycle and Motor Corps Regt.	756
Bristling, Somerset	756
Bradfield College, Berks	755
Felixstowe, Suffolk	755
5th Devon Regiment, Devonshire	755
Kaponga, New Zealand	754
Cairo, Queensland	754
Central South Africa Railway	753
Neath and District, Wales	753
Penrith, N.S.W.	753
Exonia, Devonshire	753
Albury, N.S.W.	753
Port Elizabeth Town Guard	753
St. Kilda, Victoria	753
Matlock and District	753
Nigiri Volunteer Rifles, India	753
Framantle District	753
Bealiba, Victoria	753
Mulgrave, Queensland	750
Royal Canadian Engineers, Nova Scotia	749
Cyclists, S. Australia	749
Durban, Natal	749
Metropolitan, Tasmania	749
6th Regiment, Nova Scotia	745
Ovens Valley, Victoria	744
63rd Regiment, Halifax Rifles	744
Buninyong, Victoria	743
Barbados, British West Indies	742
Ayton, Perthshire	742
Truro, Nova Scotia	741
Byron Bay, N. S. W.	741
Simla Volunteer Rifles	740
Midland Railway, Derbyshire	740
Kolar, Goldfields Volunteers, India	739
Taiko, Hongkong	739
1st Regt. Artillery, Nova Scotia	738
Banbury, Leicestershire	738
Leiston Patriotic Miniature, Suffolk	738
5th Batt. East Surrey Regt., Surrey	737
Dunblun, N. S. W.	735
Fifth Regt. Canadian Artillery, British Columbia	735
Cape Town Highlanders	735
Redcar, Yorkshire	735
Dublin Civil Service, Ireland	733
Berkshire County, Berks	733
Dorking Surrey	733
Eastbourne, Sussex	733
Suva, Fiji	731
3rd Regt. Victoria Rifles of Canada, Quebec	730
Duke of Edinburgh's Own Volunteers, Cape Colony	729
Bascockburn, New Zealand	728
Pringle, Yorktown, Camberley and District	728
Penza, Stralia, Settlements	727

NEW SPECIES OF MOSQUITO.

Public exultation will hardly greet the completion of a year's researches on the part of Mr. F. Theobald, of the Indian Museum which, says the *Pioneer*, have resulted in the discovery of 16 types of twenty-three new species of mosquito, among which are those of four new genera. Simultaneous ill-timed labours on the part of other expert entomologists have affected the acquisition of seven Indian specimens of the allied blood-sucking *Phlebotomus*, which are numerous, and in the Indian Museum's collection of Indian blood-sucking insects as a specimen is from the body of a man by Mr. E. Theobald, which is now in the collection.

COMMERCIAL.

July 2nd, 1.00 p.m.

The following quotations for rubber shares, by wire, are supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co.,—

Allagars	7 1/2
Anglo-Java	11 1/2
Anglo-Malaya	29 1/2
Balgownie	10
Batu Tigas	—
Bertams	—
Bukit Kajangs (pp.)	—
Bukit Rajahs	—
Caray Uniteds	27 1/2 prem.
Castlefield	125 1/2
Changkat Serdangs	—
Cheras	30
Damansaras	167 1/2
Estero Internationals	30 prem.
Fed. Selangors	—
Glenagly	—
Glenblyth	—
Golconda	132 1/2
Golden Hopes	—
Highlands and Lowlands	137 1/2
Indragiris	30
Inch Kenneths	—
Jequies	—
Jonglandais	—
Kamunings	85 1/2 prem.
Kuala Lumpur	195 1/2
Landroons (fully paid)	—
Landroons (ppd.)	—
Labus	—
Ledabays	90 1/2
Linggis	61 1/2
London Asiatic	16 1/2
London Ventures	17 1/2
Merlmaus	—
Pajamas	518
Pegohs	543
Rubber Trusts	26 prem.
Saggas	330 1/2
Sandycrofts	340
Sapong	—
Senfields	—
Sekong	35 1/2 prem.
Shelfords	77 1/2
Singapore & Johores	320
Sumatra Paras	131 1/2
Sungei Chohs	152 1/2
Sungei Kapars	186 1/2
Tanjong	55 1/2 prem.
Tanpaks	25 1/2 prem.
Tierangie	5 1/2 prem. nom.
Ulu Rantau	—
United Serdangs	134 1/2
United Singapore	52
United Sumatras	17 1/2
United Langkats	—
Para Rubber	10 1/2 per lb.

THE AYER MOLEK RUBBER CO., LTD.
The following crops are notified:—March 1, 1910, 1,632 lbs., April 1, 1,632 lbs., and May 1, 1,882 lbs.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. write on inst. inst.—The tone of the market has been generally weaker, no doubt due to the heavy settlement just concluded both here and in Shanghai; but as we close a better feeling prevails in most stocks.

Rubbers.—We have had a steady week in spite of a continued weeding out of weak holders. We learn by cable that good prices were obtained at the Mincing Lane Auctions held on 30th ult., and Para Fine Hard is still quoted 10 1/2 per lb.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have remained very steady throughout the week and are still quoted at \$95 and in London at £89 10s. There are buyers of Nationals at \$76.

Marine Insurances.—Cantoners are unchanged and might be had at \$177 1/2. Unions have been dealt in at \$110. North China are inquired for at 115 and Yangtzes at \$100.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires are top same with small buyers at \$124. Hongkong Fires have been sold at \$350 and more shares are wanted.

Shipping.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats continue in good demand and after sales at \$31, \$31 1/2 and \$33 are now obtainable at the latter price. The demand for Indo China has eased off for the time being. The fact of there being no dividend declared for last year is no doubt a disappointment. The stock is still quoted at \$66 but shares could probably be had cheaper. The sterling price is also weakened, the Preference shares being now quoted at \$24 and the Ordinary at \$24. The General Managers report that they have received the following information from home:—That after writing off £15,000 for depreciation the sum of £7,537 is carried forward. This is after withdrawing £10,000 from the undoubling account, which now stands at £18,100. Douglas Steamships have dropped back to \$34 and China Manilas are obtainable at \$7. Shell Transports have again been largely dealt in and close firm at 103 1/2 ex the dividend of 3/6 payable in London on the 5th inst.

Refineries.—There has been a little profit taking in China Sugars but very few shares have come on the market. The market closes strong at \$168 and higher prices are looked for in the near future. No business in Luxons has come to our notice; they are still on offer at \$16.

Mining.—Sales of Rubbs are reported at \$72 but there are no shares now offering under \$72. The result of last month's operations is as follows:—Out of 3,979 tons stone crushed 1,465 ounces of gold has been obtained. Chinese Engineering and Mining Co. are unchanged at 115 1/2. Headwaters continue in demand at 115.

Docks, Wharves, and Godowns.—There has been some heavy selling of Hongkong and Whampoa Docks and shares have been paid with as low as \$50 but at this price there are plenty of buyers. Shanghai Docks are steady at 77 1/2. Kowloon Wharves have been sold at \$77. Shanghai and Kowloon Wharves are unchanged at 115 1/2.

Land, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Land is firm with buyers at par. Kowloon Land has further advanced to \$33. Shanghai Land has also improved and can be placed at 115 100. Humphreys Estates remain on offer at \$81. Hongkong Hotels are also unchanged at \$107 for the old and \$53 for the new shares.

Cotton Mills.—No information having been received by wire, the following quotations are according to latest mail advices:—Lau Kung Mow Tis 70, Internationals Tis. 60, and Soy Chees Tis. 240. Hongkong Cottons are still on the market at \$6—buyers only offering \$5.

Miscellaneous.—Green Islands may still be had to a small extent at \$7. China Providents have found buyers at \$81. Hongkong Electric have been in good demand and a fair business has resulted at \$102 and \$20, the market closing with more sellers at the latter price. China Lights are still weak and can be had at \$14. Ropes are asked for at \$20, but here are no shares offering at this figure. Dairy Farms are inquired for at \$16. Watsons have been the medium of a fair business at \$7 and \$63. South China Morning Posts have buyers slightly over their par value. Langkats are quoted at 115, 1320.

Rubbers.—In Singapore Stocks:—Singapore and Johores have been dealt in to a small extent round about \$8 1/2 ex the dividend of 25 per cent. payable on 30th June. A small demand has set in for Pegohs and Pajamas at \$13 and \$17 respectively, the former having declared a dividend of 75 cents and the latter 25 cents per share, both payable on 15th July, on which date the books will be closed. Sandycrofts are on offer at \$30 with small buyers about \$38. Balgownie remain dull at \$30 nominal. In Sterling Stocks:—Serdangs are reported as sold at £6. 12s 6d., Tandjong Malins at 15/- prem., Allagars at 6/-, Sekongs at 33/- prem., Anglo-Malays at 26/-, Linggis at 60/-, Rubber Trusts at 48/- prem., Batu Tigas at 110/-.

Exchange.—The Bank's drawing rate on London is 1/9 7/16 on demand and the T.T. rate on Shanghai is 7 1/4.

LONDON RUBBER.

MARKET MORE FIRM AND BETTER DEMAND.

London, June 25.
The rubber market in London is more firm now, there is a better demand for all qualities. Plantation is selling well, but the prices average about eight pence below those given at the last auction, when sheet sold at 8/6 to 9/3, and creps from 8/10 to 9/8.

Fine hard para is quoted 9/8 to 10/- compared with 9/10 and 10/2 at the auction.

News of the Antwerp sales just to hand says that about 279 tons of Congo-rubber was offered, and the prices showed a slight advance.

Kuala Lumpur, June 25.
The Planters' Stores and Agency have received a London cable stating that fine hard Para is at 10/-.

THE WEATHER.

On the 2nd at 12.05 p.m.—The barometer has risen generally, except over N. China and the Philippines.

The Pacific high pressure extends from the Bonins towards S. Japan and the Loochoos, while low pressure covers the continent between Tongking and the Yangtze Valley.

Moderate to fresh S.E. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel and over the northern shores of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.70 inches.

FORECAST.

1.—Hongkong and Neighbourhood, S.E. winds, moderate or fresh; showery.

2.—Formosa Channel, same as No. 1.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook, same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, same as No. 1.

WHERE does all the money come from?

That we imagine to be the problem of the day, says the *Westminster Gazette* in a recent issue, writing of the stream of new companies—rubber, oil and others—which are daily advertised in the press. Yesterday the promoters of companies asked the public for nearly six millions of capital. To-day they are seeking more. The remarkable tale of this week promises to be repeated in the coming seven days. No enterprise seems to appeal in vain. The most shadowy promise of profits draws untold gold from the hidden stores somewhere.

THE Manila *Columbian* of 28th ult. says:—Albert S. Falconer committed suicide yesterday morning on board the steamship *Tian*. No cause for the deed has yet been assigned but it is generally believed to have been the result of long sickness, he having been afflicted with amebic dysentery for several months past. In his official capacity of boarding officer in the inspector's division of the custom house, he boarded the *Tian* yesterday morning. At some time during the early morning, between half past eight and nine o'clock he cut both wrists with a three inch blade of an ordinary pocket knife and stabbed himself with some instrument. He was found about ten o'clock. The doctor and the police were notified, and a doctor of the bureau of health sent for. Dr. McKesson of the quarantine service being out in the quarantine service being out in the bay. Dr. McKesson of the bay, Dr. Newbome hastened to the ship side but the quarantine doctor had reached the ship by the meantime. After an examination of the body it was removed to the Malacca morgue. Albert S. Falconer was a native of Mississippi and a brother of Bolivar L. Falconer, director of the bureau of civil service. He was about 27 years of age and had been in the Philippine service since October 25, 1901.

Events Coming.

Monday, 4th July.
Hongkong Ice Co. extraordinary meeting, 10 a.m.

To-day's Advertisements.

BOXING!

CITY HALL.

TO-NIGHT (SATURDAY).

July 2.

MAIN EVENT:

30 ROUNDS.

Sergt. PIGGOTT v. Battling WILCOTT.

10-ROUND CONTEST:

Gunner ARUNDEL v. EDDIE BURNS (Chicago).

8-ROUND CONTEST:

Lance-Corpl. HARRIS v. Gunner BEDBROOK.

6-ROUND CONTEST:

E. COYNE (N.Y.) v. Drummer BOUCHIER.

Referee: J. DEMPSEY.

Commence 9.15 P.M. prompt.

Prices: \$3, \$1, \$1, and Ring-side Seats \$1.

Booking at Robinson's.

H. LEVITT, Promoter.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1910.

[459]

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"DELHI."

Captain G. W. Gordon, R.M.A., will leave for SHANGHAI on THURSDAY, the 7th July, at 7 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1910.

[4]

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

(Florida and Rubattino United Companies).

STEAM FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to FORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, NAPLES, LEGHORN and GENOA, also VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALAO.

Taking Cargo at through Rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAHAGAD, also BARCELONA, VALENZA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and MALAGA.

THE Steamship "CAPRI."

Captain Moretto, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 12th inst., at Noon.

For further Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to CARLOWITZ & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1910.

[16]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"JAVA."

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 7th inst., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representative at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1910.

[4]

THE CONNOISSEURS' CHOICE.

"Boar's Head" Brand Guinness Stout.

J. B. HALL & CO.

MADE IN ENGLAND.

THE BOAR'S HEAD BRAND.

OF ALL STOUT.

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S

Royal Mail Steamship Line.

"EMPRESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER, at DAYS HONGKONG to VANCOUVER SAVING 5 to 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and St. John, N.B., &c.

(Subject to alteration.)

Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong.	From Quebec.
"EMPRESS OF INDIA" SATURDAY, JULY 16TH.	"EMPRESS OF IRELAND" FRIDAY, AUGUST 12TH.
"MONTEAGLE" TUESDAY, AUGUST 16TH.	"ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, SEPT. 2ND.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" SATURDAY, AUGUST 6TH.	"EMPRESS OF BRITAIN" FRIDAY, SEPT. 23RD.
"EMPRESS OF CHINA" SATURDAY, AUGUST 27TH.	"ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, OCT. 14TH.
"EMPRESS OF INDIA" SATURDAY, SEPT. 17TH.	"EMPRESS OF IRELAND" FRIDAY, NOV. 4TH.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" SATURDAY, OCT. 8TH.	

"Empress" Steamers will depart from Hongkong at 6 p.m.

"Monteagle" "Steamers will depart from Hongkong at 12 noon.

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at St. John, N.B. or Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, Speed 20 Knots, and are regarded as equal to those on the Atlantic. The "Empress" Steamers on the Pacific and on the Atlantic are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.

Passengers booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States and Europe; also around the World.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct line).

Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES—Special rates (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Consular Services, European Civil Services Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan, and the families. Full particulars on application from agents.

Through Passengers are allowed stop over privileges at the various points of interest en route.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (termed Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class in Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port

Via New York

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—

W. H. ADDOCK, General Traffic Agent,

Corner Pedder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	"NAMSANG"	MONDAY, 4th July, Noon.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	MONDAY, 4th July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"CHOYSHANG"	TUESDAY, 5th July, Noon.
TIENSIN via SWATOW, WEI	"CHEONGSHING"	TUESDAY, 5th July, Noon.
HAIWUI & CHEFOO	"SHAN TUNG"	WEDNESDAY, 6th July, Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & GALUTTA	"FOOKSANG"	WEDNESDAY, 6th July, Noon.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	FRIDAY, 8th July, 4 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (Occupying 14 Days).

The steamers *Kaitung*, *Namsang* and *Fookshing* leave about every 2 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A daily qualified surgeon is also carried.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yantai, Qingdao, Tientsin & Newchwang.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
SAIGON	"TIENSIN"	3rd July, Daylight.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	4th " " Noon.
AMOI, OBU and ILOILO	"KAIPOING"	5th " " 10 A.M.
HAIPHONG	"CHITAI"	5th " " 3 P.M.
MANILA	"ZHAN"	5th " " 4 P.M.
SAMARANG & SOUBAYAN	"SHAN TUNG"	6th " " 4 P.M.
CHEFOO & TIENSIN	"XIAO LUNG"	7th " " 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHENG HAI"	7th " " 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA & AUSTRALIA	"CHANGSHAI"	27th " " 4 P.M.

Reduced Saloon Fares, single and return, to Manila and Australian Ports.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI".

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms. A daily qualified Doctor is carried. REDUCED

FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA, TWIN-CREW STEAMERS and TIENSIN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

SHANGHAI LINE.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-CREW STEAMERS (Anhui, Chong, Lian, Chinghai).

With excellent passenger accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the

Stateroom and Dining Saloon. Leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and

Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yantai and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning

sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

Fares:—\$45 single, \$80 return.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Telephone No. 55. Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1910.

HONGKONG—MANILA.

CHINA AND MANILA.

STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship. Tons. Captain. For. Sailing Dates.

CAIRO

ROBIN

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHAW, WATSON & CO.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1910.

Shipping—Steamers.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration.)

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND RAILWAY,

AND

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

(The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route from the Pacific Coast to CHICAGO). Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal Ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

For	Steamers	Tonnage	Leaves
TACOMA, KEELUNG, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	"SEATTLE MARU"	6,182	WEDNESDAY, 13th July, at Noon.
TACOMA, KEELUNG, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	"CHICAGO MARU"	6,182	WEDNESDAY, 10th Aug., at Noon.

The Co.'s newly built steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for stowage passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin passengers carried at low rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE.

For	Steamers	Leaves
TASMU, SWATOW & AMOI.	"DAIGI MARU"	SUNDAY, 3rd July, at 10 A.M.
Do.	"DAIJIN MARU"	SUNDAY, 10th July, at 10 A.M.
ANPING via SWATOW and AMOI.	"JOSEPH MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 6th July, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW, AMOI and FOCHOW.	"BUJUN MARU"	THURSDAY, 14th July, at 10 A.M.

Special Reduction of 20% will be allowed to 1st and 2nd Class passengers to Shanghai in connection with the Nanking Exposition from June 1st, 1910.

Fair speed. Superior passenger accommodation. Electric light throughout. First class cuisine.

The newly built steamers: "OHOSHUN MARU" and "BUJUN MARU"—First class Cabins AMIDSHIP.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1910.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1910.

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Shipping—Steamers.



THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM

FOR

STRAITS, ORYON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PRASIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"DELTA"

Captn. B. W. H. Spow, carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, &c., on SATURDAY, the 3rd July, 1910, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. *Malindang*, 20,522 tons, from Colombo; Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable, all Cargo for France and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay by the R.M.S. *Calcutta*, due in London on 21st August, 1910. Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Owners and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to

R. A. HEWITT,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1910.

HONGKONG-BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

FOR NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.)

"INDRAMA"

on TUESDAY, 5th July, at 5 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1910.

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Hongkong, 1st July, 1910.

Shipping—Steamer.

THE AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast.)

THE Steamship

"WYNERIC"

will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 15th July, 1910.

Ships Passed The Canal

3d June—*Ambric, C. Ford Laster, Jene*
Brumay, Nauchin, Mackoon, Soyo, Mar
Salati, Sardinia, Shista, Tuzer, Javer
7th June—*Banorich, Ching Wo, Latus*
Forrit, 10th June—Antenor, Alate, Mar
Blow, Casida, Ernest Shiste, Kawan
Iyo Maru, Myrdima, 14th June—Sena
Carmarthenshire, Scandia, Scoria, Alate
Thius, 17th June—Erolit, Nijit, Nor
Noyora, Sunda, Tlaman, 21st June—B
Cluc, Adalut, Austadit, Kanagaw
Mary, Giamara, Luanag, St. Paul, 24
June—Belgoria, Du, Rincer, Hlano, Mar
Hlachi Maru, Kliti, Pak Ling, Polynesi
Stenon, Amiral Hamaliti, 28th June—A
gonia, Banca, Saroya, Slovina, 1st Ju
Bandal, Nubla, Shista, Tonzan, Mongol
Wish Prince, Yang Tze.

Arrivals at Home—3d June—*Liber*
Sikh, Kiano Maru, Teinbat, 7th June—
Glimoragaitia, Gordon, Konang Sh, Lad
vall, 10th June—Salasia, 14th June—T
hal, Descalton, Tuzer, 18th June—Sard
21st June—C. Ford Laster, Ching Wo, Iyo
Maru, Myrdima, Palma, 24th June—Belo
Ambric, Australian, 2th June—Alasia, 1
July—Hirano Maru, Menelani, Pak Ling.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL BULLETIN

July 1st, 1910, a.m.

	Bar.	Th.	Hum.	Wind	Wave
Vladivostok, 7 a.m.	29.85	51	97	E	0
Nemuro, 6 a.m.	29.70	—	—	—	0
Hakodate, 6 a.m.	29.83	—	—	WNW	2
Tohoku, 6 a.m.	29.83	—	—	W	0
Kochi, 6 a.m.	29.91	—	—	SE	1
Nagasaki, 6 a.m.	29.88	—	—	E	1
Kyushima, 6 a.m.	29.90	—	—	NW	1
Oshima, 6 a.m.	29.91	—	—	0	0
Naha, 6 a.m.	29.87	—	—	0	0
Ishigakiima, 6 a.m.	29.83	—	—	S	4
Bonin Is., 6 a.m.	29.85	—	—	0	0
Shimonoseki, 6 a.m.	29.86	—	—	E	2
Wakabayashi, 6 a.m.	29.84	—	—	E	2
Hakow, 6 a.m.	29.84	—	—	—	0
Kikisang, 6 a.m.	29.84	—	—	—	0
Shanghai, 6 a.m.	29.68	82	79	SE	3
Guilufu, 6 a.m.	29.69	77	95	SE	2
Sharp Peak, 6 a.m.	29.66	81	—	SE	2
Amoy, 6 a.m.	29.63	70	86	SE	2
Swayat, 6 a.m.	29.53	80	87	S	2
Taihuo, 6 a.m.	29.76	—	—	0	0
Taihuo, 6 a.m.	29.73	—	—	0	0
Taihuo, 6 a.m.	29.74	—	—	S	6
Kohun, 6 a.m.	29.77	—	—	E	4
Pencaderos, 6 a.m.	29.69	—	—	E	8
Ganton, 6 a.m.	29.62	76	94	SW	3
Hongkong, 6 a.m.	29.68	79	91	SE	1
Victoria Peak, 6 a.m.	29.65	—	—	SW	6
Gap Rock, 6 a.m.	29.67	76	—	SE	2
Macao, 6 a.m.	29.67	76	—	SE	2
Wachow, 6 a.m.	29.85	—	—	—	0
Hohow, 6 a.m.	29.85	—	—	—	0
Pakhol, 6 a.m.	29.85	—	—	—	0
Phellao, 6 a.m.	29.58	82	—	WNW	3
Toranzo, 6 a.m.	29.61	84	—	NW	1
G. St. James, 6 a.m.	29.82	79	—	SW	6
Apur, 6 a.m.	29.79	79	—	SE	0
Manila, 6 a.m.	29.84	83	89	—	2
Legapi, 6 a.m.	29.87	82	—	SE	1
Bacolod, 6 a.m.	29.87	82	—	SE	1
Hilo, 6 a.m.	29.87	82	—	SE	1
Labuan, 6 a.m.	29.88	80	—	SE	1

July 2nd, 1910, a.m.

	Bar.	Th.	Hum.	Wind	Wave
Vladivostok, 7 a.m.	29.86	51	97	SE	2
Nemuro, 6 a.m.	29.93	—	—	NNE	1
Hakodate, 6 a.m.	30.03	—	—	NW	1
Tohoku, 6 a.m.	30.01	—	—	SE	0
Kochi, 6 a.m.	30.00	—	—	—	0
Nagasaki, 6 a.m.	30.01	—	—	SE	4
Kyushima, 6 a.m.	30.06	—	—	SE	1
Oshima, 6 a.m.	30.03	—	—	—	0
Naha, 6 a.m.	30.03	—	—	—	0
Ishigakiima, 6 a.m.	30.03	—	—	—	0
Bonin Is., 6 a.m.	30.06	—	—	SE	1
Shimonoseki, 6 a.m.	29.85	—	—	SE	2
Wakabayashi, 6 a.m.	29.85	—	—	SE	2
Hakow, 6 a.m.	29.85	—	—	SE	2
Kikisang, 6 a.m.	29.85	—	—	SE	2
Shanghai, 6 a.m.	29.70	81	78	SE	3
Guilufu, 6 a.m.	29.73	77	91	S	6
Sharp Peak, 6 a.m.	29.78	81	—	S	6
Amoy, 6 a.m.	29.60	77	86	S	2
Swayat, 6 a.m.	29.60	75	—	S	2
Taihuo, 6 a.m.	29.70	—	—	0	0
Taihuo, 6 a.m.	29.70	—	—	0	0
Taihuo, 6 a.m.	29.70	—	—	0	0
Kohun, 6 a.m.	29.70	—	—	0	0
Pencaderos, 6 a.m.	29.75	—	—	S	8
Ganton, 6 a.m.	29.62	79	91	S	1
Hongkong, 6 a.m.	29.68	79	91	S	1
Victoria Peak, 6 a.m.	29.70	79	91	SE	4
Gap Rock, 6 a.m.	29.67	79	—	SE	2
Macao, 6 a.m.	29.71	79	—	SE	2
Wachow, 6 a.m.	29.85	—	—	—	0
Hohow, 6 a.m.	29.85	—	—	—	0
Pakhol, 6 a.m.	29.85	—	—	—	0
Phellao, 6 a.m.	29.58	82	—	WNW	3
Toranzo, 6 a.m.	29.61	84	—	NW	1
G. St. James, 6 a.m.	29.82	79	—	SW	6
Apur, 6 a.m.	29.79	79	—	SE	0
Manila, 6 a.m.	29.84	83	89	—	2
Legapi, 6 a.m.	29.87	82	—	SE	1
Bacolod, 6 a.m.	29.87	82	—	SE	1
Hilo, 6 a.m.	29.87	82	—	SE	1
Labuan, 6 a.m.	29.88	80	—	SE	1

20.64	81	-	-
20.82	77	-	-

CAPTAIN.		LAST REPORTED AT.	
Mr. A. Lowndes	...	Wei-hai-wai	...
B. Kiddie	...	Shanghai	...
Iszkerbert	...	Wei-hai-wai	...
B. G. Washington	...	Shanghai	...
Commander E. H. Donovon	...	Hongkong	...
Mr. H. L. P. Heard	...	Shanghai	...
West	...	Hongkong	...
Mr. C. T. Forrest	...	Shanghai	...
Commander G. B. Harford	...	Hongkong	...
Mr. Nichols	...	Shanghai	...
Mr. A. R. I. Grog. V. G.	...	Wei-hai-wai	...
Commander H. S. Morris	...	Wei-hai-wai	...
Commander G. C. Hawthole	...	Wei-hai-wai	...
Farquhar	...	Wei-hai-wai	...
Commander N. J. S. Lys	...	Yokohama	...
G. Learmonth	...	Bombay	...
G. G. Cleyke	...	Wei-hai-wai	...
E. Power, M.V.O.	...	Wei-hai-wai	...
Commander G. F. Lenth	...	Wei River	...
Commander G. H. Woodward	...	Yokohama	...
Mr. H. Stevenson	...	Wei-hai-wai	...
Commander J. White	...	Hongkong	...
Commander J. Southby	...	Wei River	...
Commander J. Barker	...	Yokohama	...
Harlow	...	Hongkong	...
Mr. H. Lyon	...	Hongkong	...
Commander H. R. Godfrey	...	Yokohama	...
Commander H. T. Attley	...	Yokohama	...
Commander C. Lloyd-Thomas	...	Wei-hai-wai	...
Commander R. L. Hancock	...	Singapore	...
Commander R. A. Hartland	...	Hongkong	...
Commander R. E. Brooks	...	Yokohama	...
Mr. M. H. Wilding	...	Yokohama	...
Commander G. F. A. Malock	...	Yokohama	...

SHARE QUOTATIONS

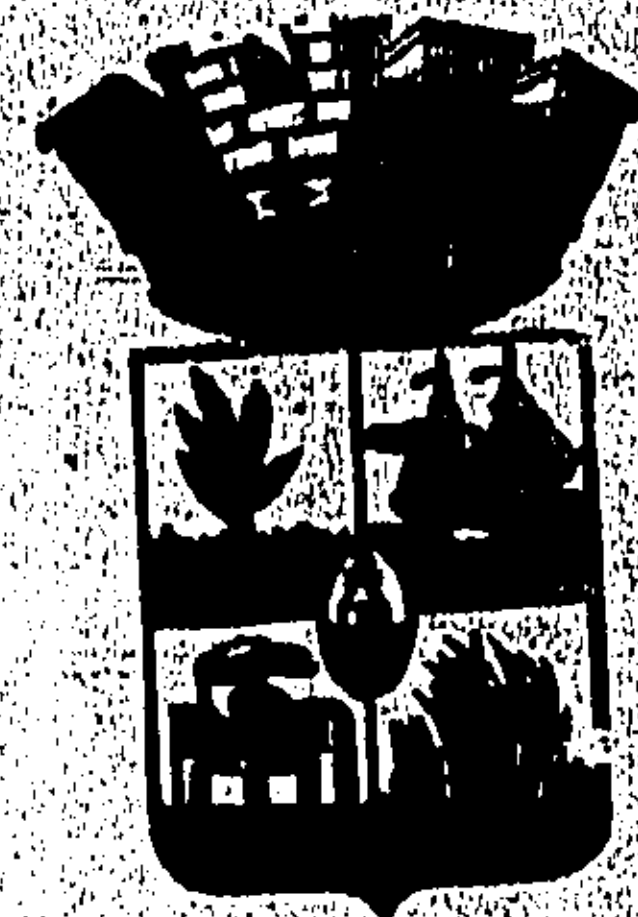
Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KAPOORIS & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT	LAST DIVIDEND.	ATTENDANCE BY SHAREHOLDERS AT LAST MEETING.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.							
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	{ \$1,500,000 \$1,000,000 \$500,000 }	\$2,025,088 { 2 1/2% for half year ending 31.12.09 @ ex 1/9 = \$15.11	41 1/2	{ 50 1/2 48 1/2 }
National Bank of China, Limited	99,915	47	46	{ \$4,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$3,000,000 }	\$50,554 { \$4 (London 2/6) for 1908	...	\$76 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.							
Ganton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,500,000 \$154,185 \$1,345,815 }	none { \$10 for 1908	6 1/2	17 1/2 sellers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	15	15	{ \$1,200,000 \$121,250 \$1,078,750 }	TLA 20/1573 { Final of 7/6 making 25/- for 1908	5 1/2	TLA 21 1/2
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	{ \$600,000 \$109,848 \$490,152 }	\$187,984 { Final of \$20 per share, making in all \$50 per share for 1908 and an interim divid- end of \$30 per share for 1909	6 1/2	\$820
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	{ \$1,000,000 \$104,495 \$895,505 }	\$707,637 { \$12 for 1908 and interim of \$3 for 1909	7 1/2	\$100
FIRE INSURANCES.							
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	{ \$1,000,000 \$50,168 \$949,832 }	\$438,106 { \$6 and bonus \$2 for 1908	7 1/2	\$114
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,400,000 \$146,000 \$1,254,000 }	\$426,248 { \$27 for 1908	8 1/2	\$352 buyers
SHIPPING.							
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$750,000 \$180,000 \$570,000 }	Dr. \$6777 { \$4 1/2 for 1906	...	\$7 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$900,000 }	TLA 11/10 { \$1 for year ending 30.6.1908	...	\$31 sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$1,200,000 \$102,545 \$1,097,455 }	\$121,766 { Final of \$1 1/2 for account 1910	8 1/2	\$52 1/2 sales
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred) Do. (Deferred)	60,000 60,000	15 15	15 15	{ \$900,000 \$140,000 \$760,000 }	TLA 13/755 { 6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/9 11/16 = \$5.154	...	\$66
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	1	1	{ \$200,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	TLA 193,994 { 3rd in. of 2/- per sh. (coup. No. 12) making in all 4/- for '08 & interim of 1/- for ac. '09	5 1/2	102 1/2
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$100,000 \$71,850 \$28,150 }	\$1,150 { A dividend of 7 1/2% for yr. ending 30.4.1910 A bonus of 5 1/2%	4 1/2	\$24 1/2 sellers \$14 sellers
REFINERIES.							
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$200,000 \$89,620 \$110,380 }	Dr. \$8,990 { \$10 per share for 1909	5 1/2	\$168
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$700,000 \$100,000 \$600,000 }	Dr. \$115,891 { \$5 for 1907	...	\$26 sellers
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	TLA 50	TLA 50	{ \$350,000 \$100,000 \$250,000 }	TLA 8,028 { TLA 10 for year ending 31.8.09	...	TLA 82 1/2 sales
MINING.							
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	1	1	{ \$1,000,000 \$24,390 \$975,610 }	TLA 14,435 { Final of 1/6 making 3/- for 1909	9 1/2	TLA 17 1/2 TLA 15
Headwaters Mining Company	60,000	Pa. 10	Pa. 10	{ \$600,000 \$100,000 \$500,000 }	none	...	...
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	1/10	1/10	{ \$1,500,000 \$150,000 \$1,350,000 }	TLA 178 { \$1 per share 13th dividend	5 1/2	\$7 1/2 and in. 4 1/2
Oriental Consolidated Mining Co., Ltd.	500,000	G 50	G 50	{ \$5,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$4,000,000 }	none	...	...
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.							
Feuwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$450,000 \$125,275 \$324,725 }	Dr. \$8,460 { \$1.75 for year ending 31.12.09	...	\$10
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$550	\$50	{ \$3,300,000 \$131,993 \$3,168,007 }	\$264,847 { \$2 1/2 for 1909	4 1/2	\$56 sellers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$2,500,000 \$121,000 \$2,379,000 }	\$124,765 { Interim of \$1 1/2 for account 1909	...	{ 57 sales \$50 1/2 buyers and
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	TLA 100	TLA 100	{ \$5,570,000 \$1,000,000 \$4,570,000 }	TLA 6,867 { Interim of TLA 2 1/2 for 1910	6 1/2	TLA 78
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Company, Limited	26,000	TLA 100	TLA 100	{ \$2,600,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,600,000 }	TLA 9,222 { Final of TLA 4 for 1909	7 1/2	TLA 118
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.							
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	TLA 100	TLA 100	{ \$2,500,000 \$100,000 \$2,400,000 }	TLA 4,314 { \$1.20 for year ending 31.12.09	5 1/2	TLA 101 sellers \$10 buyers
Central Stores, Limited	50,121	\$15	\$15	{ \$751,815 \$100,000 \$651,815 }	\$4,641 { \$1.20 on old and 50 cents on first new issue \$1.60 on old shares and 1.30 on new shares	8 1/2	\$10 1/2 buyers \$10 1/2 sellers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$600,000 \$100,000 \$500,000 }	\$1,377 { for half year ending 31.12.09	2 1/2	\$8 1/2
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$800,000 \$100,000 \$700,000 }	\$27,711 { Interim of 3/- for account 1909	7 1/2	\$100
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,500,000 \$250,000 \$1,250,000 }	\$5,471 { 45 cents for 1909	6 1/2	\$8 buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$300,000 \$100,000 \$200,000 }	\$19 { \$2 1/2 for 1909	8 1/2	\$33 buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	TLA 50	TLA 50	{ \$3,900,000 \$1,000,000 \$2,900,000 }	TLA 6,069 { Final of 6 1/2% bonus TLA 1 for 1909	6 1/2	TLA 199
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	{ \$625,000 \$100,000 \$525,000 }	\$1,958 { Final of \$1.80 for account 1909	8 1/2	\$39 sellers
COTTON MILLS.							
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	20,000	TLA 50	TLA 50	{ \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$900,000 }	TLA 10,991 { TLA 11 for year ending 31.10.09	8 1/2	TLA 122 sellers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,250,000 \$100,000 \$1,150,000 }	\$5,551 { 50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	8 1/2	\$6 sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	TLA 75	TLA 75	{ \$750,000 \$100,000 \$650,000 }	TLA 8,372 { TLA 7 1/2 for year ending 30.9.09	12 1/2	TLA 62
Loou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	TLA 100	TLA 100	{ \$800,000 \$100,000 \$700,000 }	TLA 8,299 { TLA 1 for 1909	7 1/2	TLA 70
Say Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	TLA 100	TLA 100	{ \$200,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	TLA 31,172 { TLA 35 for 1909	10 1/2	TLA 240
MISCELLANEOUS.							
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	{ \$10,925 \$100,000 \$89,075 }	TLA 648 { 15% per share for 1908	...	\$10 buyers
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$18	\$18	{ \$1,080,000 \$100,000 \$980,000 }	TLA 1,128 { 60 cents for 1909	6 1/2	\$9 1/2 sales
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$5	\$5	{ \$250,000 \$100,000 \$150,000 }	\$61,128 { 10 cents for year ended 28.2.06	...	\$14 sellers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,250,000 \$100,000 \$1,150,000 }	\$1,602 { 80 cents for 1909	9 1/2	\$8 1/2 sellers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	{ \$300,000 \$100,000 \$200,000 }	\$1,800 { \$4.00 for year ending 31.7.09	6 1/2	\$19 1/2 sales
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$4,000,000 \$100,000 \$3,900,000 }	\$4,990 { Final of 40 cents making in all 75 cents per share for 1909	10 1/2	\$690 sales
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$120,000 \$100,000 \$20,000 }	\$670 { 14 per cent. viz. \$1.40 for 1909	10 1/2	\$14 buyers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$600,000 \$100,000 \$500,000 }	\$12,798 { A dividend of \$1.20 per share and a bonus of 10 cents	6 1/2	\$20 sellers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$125,000 \$100,000 \$25,000 }	\$7,616 { Final of \$8 for 1909	6 1/2	\$160 sellers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$600,000 \$100,000 \$500,000 }	\$9,176 { Final of \$1 making in all \$2 for 1910	9 1/2	\$21 sale & 1
Maatschappij tot Exploitatie van Landbouwen planten in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Ga. 100	Ga. 100	{ \$2,500,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,500,000 }	TLA 216,682 { 2nd interim dividend of TLA 1 1/2 for 1910	4 1/2	TLA 1,320
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$250,000 \$100,000 \$150,000 }	\$3,014 { 80 centon fully paid shares and 8 cent on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.10	5 1/2	\$14 1/2 sellers \$14 buyers \$10 buyers
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$750,000 \$100,000 \$650,000 }	TLA 18,440 { None	...	...
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	10,000	TLA 20	TLA 20	{ \$200,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	TLA 5,150 { Final TLA 5 making TLA 8 for 1908	2 1/2	TLA 240 sellers
Societe des Pulpes et Papeteries du Tonkin	{ 13,207 Beneft shares 1,800 }	50 Halpenny Newland	25 Currency	{ none none none }	none { First year	...	\$35 sellers \$800 11/100 currency
South China Mapping Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$150,000 \$100,000 \$50,000 }	Dr. \$31,095 { None	...	426 buyers \$5 buyers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$500,000 \$100,000 \$400,000 }	\$27,86 { 10% for year ending 31st May 1910	10 1/2	\$7 sellers
Union Waterfront Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$500,000 \$100,000 \$400,000 }	none { 60 cents for year ending 31.12.08	8 1/2	\$14 1/2 buyers
United Asiatic Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$100,000 \$100,000 \$0 }	\$42 { 60 cent per ord. share for year ending 31.5.09	8 1/2	\$14 1/2 buyers
Watkins Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$100,000 \$100,000 \$0 }	\$1,011 { 25 cents for 1909	...	\$10 sellers \$10 buyers
Watson (H.K.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$900,000 \$100,000 \$800,000 }	TLA 22,212 { None	...	...
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	{ \$105,000 \$100,000 \$5,000 }	TLA 271 { None	...	...

Intimations

COMPANIA GENERAL DE
TABACOS
DE FILIPINAS

ESTABLISHED IN 1882. CAPITAL \$3,000,000.



"LA FLOR DE LA ISABELA."

High grade cigars manufactured with the best selected leaf grown in the estates of the Company.

SPECIAL BRANDS:

Pigtails, Vegueros Especiales, Regalia A Lopez, Regalia G Pereira, Favoritos A Lopez, Favoritos A Correa, Perfectos Especiales, Exquisitos, Reina Victoria, High Life, Londres Finos, Conchas Finas, and other Current Brands.

RETAILED IN ALL THE LEADING STORES.

BARRETO & CO.,
AGENTS.

SIEMSEN & CO., Sole Agents.

49

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.,
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS
COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS,
NAVAL CONTRACTORS
AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
GROUND FLOOR,
ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,
HONGKONG,
SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
HARTMANN'S RAHTIEN'S GENUINE
COMPOSITION RED HAND
BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT
DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR
LAUNCHES,
&c., &c., &c.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
FERGUSON'S SPECIAL GRAM
and
P & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SCOTCH
WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF
SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES
ALWAYS IN STOCK

REASONABLE PRICES
noted 10th March 1910

A TOO STABLE.
LEIGHTON HILL ROAD,
(next to No. 11 Police Station)

Established a SHORING FORGE at
Leighton Hill Road where Horses and
Ponies can be shod by EXPERIENCED
SHANGHAI FARRIERS by arrangement.
Shoeing of Horses and Ponies also under-
taken at Kowloon on receipt of Owners
instructions.

PRICES:
At the Stables or anywhere in Hongkong,
\$2 per animal.

At Kowloon, \$2 per animal.

A TOO STABLE.
Leighton Hill Road,
Hongkong, 29th March, 1910.

LEE YEE
HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND

CIGARS, CIGARETTES

AND

TOILET REQUISITES

FOR SALE

at the Stables or anywhere in Hongkong,
\$2 per animal.

At Kowloon, \$2 per animal.

A TOO STABLE.
Leighton Hill Road,
Hongkong, 29th March, 1910.

LEE YEE
HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND

CIGARS, CIGARETTES

AND

TOILET REQUISITES

FOR SALE



FREE TRIAL.

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ROYAL STANDARD

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(VISIBLE)

Cost \$165 Little, Last Long. Will

Always Give Satisfaction.

PHONE No. 482 and the machine

will be at your office for free trial

Repair to any Make of

TYPEWRITERS,

GRAMAPHONES

AND

SEWING MACHINES.

A Speciality. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

MOTOR CARS, BICYCLES and

TYPEWRITERS

FOR HIRE

DRAGON CYCLE

DEPOT

HONGKONG

29th March, 1910.